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88:21435

Comparison between homogeneous catalysts and their heterogenized counterparts.

Strohmeier, Walter; Hitzel, Erich; Kraft, Barbara (Inst. Phys. Chem., Univ. Wuerzburg, Wuerzburg, Ger.). J. Mol. Catal., 3(1-3), 61-9 (English) 1977. CODEN: JMCADS. DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal CA

Section: 21 (General Organic Chemistry)

The activities of homogeneous hydrogenation and dehydrogenation catalysts were examd. Then the homogeneous catalysts were heterogenized and the activities of the heterogeneous counterparts compared with the precursors. Heterogenization of $RhCl_3$ by removal of the $SnCl_2$ stabilizer destroyed its activity as a dehydrogenation catalyst; heterogenization of Ir catalysts did not destroy their activity.

Keywords

hydrogenation catalyst homogeneous heterogeneous
dehydrogenation catalyst homogeneous heterogeneous
catalyst hydrogenation dehydrogenation homogeneous
heterogeneous
rhodium hydrogenation dehydrogenation homogeneous
heterogeneous
iridium hydrogenation dehydrogenation homogeneous
heterogeneous
platinum hydrogenation dehydrogenation homogeneous
heterogeneous
cobalt hydrogenation dehydrogenation homogeneous heterogeneous

Index Entries

Dehydrogenation catalysts
Hydrogenation catalysts
homogeneous vs. heterogeneous
10049-07-7
16941-92-7
57876-30-9
catalysts, for dehydrogenation of isopropanol, heterogenization
effect on
7646-79-9, uses and miscellaneous
14694-95-2
14871-41-1
16941-12-1
catalysts, for hydrogenation, heterogenization effect on
67-63-0, reactions
dehydrogenation of, with homogeneous and heterogeneous
catalysts
7772-99-8, uses and miscellaneous
effect of, on hydrogenation activity of metallic catalysts
100-42-5, reactions
110-83-8, reactions
140-88-5
141-79-7
536-74-3
592-41-6, reactions
624-48-6
624-49-7
645-62-5
693-02-7
931-88-4
1700-10-3
4050-45-7
7688-21-3
hydrogenation of, with homogeneous and heterogeneous

catalysts

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95:149560

Hydrogenation activity of homogeneous and heterogenized rhodium(I) complexes containing [w-(triethoxysilyl)alkyl]diphenylphosphines. Czakova, Marie; Capka, Martin (Inst. Chem. Process Fundam., Czech. Acad. Sci., Prague 165 02/6, Czech.). J. Mol. Catal., 11(2-3), 313-22 (English) 1981. CODEN: JMCADS. ISSN: 0304-5102. DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal CA Section: 22 (Physical Organic Chemistry) Kinetics of liq. phase by hydrogenation of alkenes catalyzed by homogeneous Rh(I) complexes prepd. in situ from m,m'-dichlorobis[di(alkene)rhodium] and phosphines of the type RPPH₂ [R = (CH₂)_n(OEt)₃, n = 1-6, R = CH₂SiMe₃-m(OEt)_m; m = 1-3] and by their heterogenized analogs anchored to silica have been studied at 1.1 atm H pressure and 37-67°. The hydrogenations catalyzed by catalysts of both types were 1st order in the alkenes. The reaction rates are discussed in relation to the deactivation of the rhodium catalysts due to the dimerization of catalytically active species. The dimerization takes place also on the surface of the support and depends on the length of the spacer group sepg. the diphenylphosphino group from the surface.

Keywords

hydrogenation rhodium phosphine alkene
silica rhodium hydrogenation catalyst

Index Entries

Hydrogenation catalysts
homogeneous and heterogenized rhodium complexes contg. (triethoxysilyl)alkylphenylphosphines, for alkenes
Alkenes, reactions
hydrogenation of, over homogeneous and heterogenized rhodium complexes
Kinetics of hydrogenation
of alkenes over homogeneous and heterogenized rhodium complexes contg. (triethoxysilyl)alkyldiphenylphosphines
Hydrogenation
of alkenes over homogeneous and heterogenized rhodium complexes, mechanism of
Dimerization
of catalytically active species in rhodium complexes
18586-39-5
18673-56-8
52090-23-0
76563-71-8
anchoring ligand, for rhodium complexes heterogenized on silica, as hydrogenation catalysts
59390-46-4
78928-79-7
78928-80-0
78928-81-1
78928-82-2
78929-00-7
78929-01-8
78929-02-9
78929-03-0
78929-04-1
catalyst, for hydrogenation of heptene
592-76-7
hydrogenation of, over homogeneous and heterogeneous

rhodium complexes contg.
 (triethoxysilyl)alkyldiphenylphosphines
 7631-86-9, reactions
 reaction of, with alkoxysilyl-substituted alkyldiphenylphosphine
 12279-09-3
 reaction of, with alkoxysilyl-substituted diphenylphosphine
 4541-02-0
 reaction of, with bromobutyltriethoxysilane
 2212-10-4
 13508-53-7
 15267-95-5
 65973-67-3
 78887-77-1
 78887-82-8
 reaction of, with chlorodiphenylphosphine in presence of lithium
 26092-78-4
 52090-20-7
 78887-78-2
 78887-79-3
 78887-80-6
 78887-81-7
 reaction of, with dichlorobis(dialkyl)rhodium
 12081-16-2
 reaction of, with phosphinated silica, hydrogenation catalysts from

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87:133268
 Heterogenized homogeneous catalysts. Rhodium catalysts for
 methanol carbonylation.
 Scurrall, Michael S. (Inst. Kemiind., Tech. Univ. Denmark, Lyngby,
 Den.). Platinum Met. Rev., 21(3), 92-6 (English) 1977. CODEN:
 PTMRA3. DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; General Review CA Section:
 22 (Physical Organic Chemistry) Section cross-reference(s): 67
 A review with 19 refs.

Keywords

review heterogenized homogeneous catalyst
 methanol carbonylation rhodium review

Index Entries

Carbonylation catalysts
 heterogenized homogeneous rhodium, for methanol
 Carbonylation
 of methanol, mechanism of heterogenized homogeneous
 rhodium catalyzed
 67-56-1, reactions
 carbonylation of, mechanism of heterogenized homogeneous
 rhodium catalyzed
 7440-16-6, uses and miscellaneous
 heterogenized homogeneous carbonylation catalyst, for
 methanol, mechanism with

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95:221066
 Comparative study of homogeneous and heterogenized cobalt
 systems by macromolecular supports in diene monomer
 polymerization.
 Golubeva, N. D.; Pomogailo, A. D.; Kuzaev, A. I.; Ponomarev, A. N.;
 Dyachkovskii, F. S. (Inst. Chem. Phys., Chernogolovka 142432,
 USSR). J. Polym. Sci., Polym. Symp., 68, 33-42 (English) 1981.
 CODEN: JPYCAQ. ISSN: 0360-8905. DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

CA Section: 38 (Elastomers, Including Natural Rubber) Section
cross-reference(s): 67

In the polymn. of butadiene [106-99-0] or isoprene [78-79-5], the use of heterogeneous donor-acceptor or covalent Co(II) compd. catalysts supported on polymers (e.g. polyethylene grafted with 4-vinylpyridine, vinylimidazole, acrylic acid) retarded initiation and deactivation mechanisms, in comparison with homogeneous catalysts, giving higher mol. wts. and yields. Propagation consts. and polymer structures indicated that the active sites were the same in both catalysts. The formation and deactivation of the active sites can be controlled by immobilization of the Co(II) compds.

Keywords

catalyst polymn diene heterogeneity
butadiene polymn catalyst heterogeneous
isoprene polymn catalyst heterogeneous
cobalt catalyst polymn diene
vinylpyridine polymer catalyst polymn
vinylimidazole polymer catalyst polymn
ethylene copolymer catalyst polymn
acrylic copolymer catalyst polymn

Index Entries

Polymerization catalysts
cobalt complexes, for dienes, heterogeneity effect on activity of
Kinetics of polymerization
of butadiene and styrene, catalyst heterogeneity effect on
14024-48-7
14024-92-1
37095-13-9
catalysts, for polymn. of dienes
7646-79-9, complexes with polymers
14024-48-7, complexes with polymers
catalysts, for polymn. of dienes, heterogeneity effect on activity of
9010-77-9, complexes with cobaltous salts
26355-13-5, complexes with cobaltous salts
80057-17-6, complexes with cobaltous salts
graft, catalysts, for polymn. of dienes, heterogeneity effect on
activity of
78-79-5, reactions
106-99-0, reactions
polymn. of, catalysts for, heterogeneity effect on activity of

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92:57664

Heterogenized homogeneous catalysts. Rhodium catalysts for
methanol carbonylation.
Scurrall, Michael S. (Inst. Kemiind., Tech. Univ. Denmark, Lyngby,
Den.). Chim. Ind. (Milan), 61(9), 652-5 (English) 1979. CODEN:
CINMAB. ISSN: 0009-4315. DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; General
Review CA Section: 22 (Physical Organic Chemistry)
A review with 20 refs.

Keywords

review rhodium catalyst methanol carbonylation
heterogenized homogeneous carbonylation catalyst review

Index Entries

Carbonylation catalysts
heterogenized homogeneous rhodium, for methanol

67-56-1, reactions
carbonylation of, heterogenized homogeneous rhodium
catalysts for
7440-16-6, complexes
catalyst, for methanol carbonylation

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86:4906

Catalytic activity of homogeneous and heterogenized
(RhCl(PPh₃)₃) for hydrogenation of substrates without solvents.
Strohmeier, Walter; Hitzel, Erich (Inst. Phys. Chem., Univ. Wuerzburg,
Wuerzburg, Ger.). Z. Naturforsch., B: Anorg. Chem., Org. Chem.,
31B(7), 945-7 (German) 1976. CODEN: ZNBAD2. DOCUMENT
TYPE: Journal CA Section: 23 (Aliphatic Compounds) Section
cross-reference(s): 24, 67
Heterogenized RhCl(PPh₃)₃ fixed on the glass wall of the reaction
vessel hydrogenated mesityl oxide, Et acrylate, or cyclohexene in the
absence of a solvent at 50.degree. with high reaction rates and
turnover nos. The catalyst was also used in the oxidn. of cyclohexene.
The heterogenized catalyst was prepd. (and reactivated) by treatment
with H₂O₂.

Keywords

catalyst heterogeneous rhodium
hydrogenation catalyst rhodium phosphine
oxidn catalyst rhodium phosphine
mesityl oxide hydrogenation
acrylate hydrogenation
cyclohexene hydrogenation oxidn

Index Entries

Oxidation catalysts
rhodium phosphine, heterogenized, for cyclohexene
Hydrogenation catalysts
rhodium phosphine, heterogenized, for cyclohexene, ethyl
acrylate, or mesityl oxide
14694-95-2
catalysts, heterogenized, for hydrogenation or oxidn.
110-83-8, reactions
hydrogenation and oxidn. of, catalysts for
140-88-5
141-79-7
hydrogenation of, catalysts for

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92:65282

Catalysis by metal complexes. LVIII. Asymmetric distribution of a
metal in a "heterogenized homogeneous" catalyst.
Rericha, Roman; Vitek, Antonin; Kolihova, Dana; Sychra, Vaclav; Sir,
Zdenek; Hetflejš, Jiri (Inst. Chem. Process Fundam., Czech. Acad. Sci.,
Prague 165 02, Czech.). Collect. Czech. Chem. Commun., 44(11),
3183-93 (English) 1979. CODEN: CCCCAK. ISSN: 0366-547X.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal CA Section: 67 (Catalysis and Reaction
Kinetics) Section cross-reference(s): 79
Beads of a styrene-divinylbenzene copolymer modified by
dimethylaminomethyl groups were used as a support for H₂PtCl,
(having Pt:Pd ratio 104) in the form of its trialkylammonium salt (about
12 wt. % of Pt). A distribution of the metal in individual beads was estd.
by analyzing traces of Pd in 107 single beads by flameless at.
absorption spectrometry. The distribution curve is asym. and fits a
3-parameter log-normal curve (Johnson SL family of empirical

distributions). The correlation coeff. between the wt. of one bead and its abs. content of Pd is rather low, 0.56, so it is obvious that any biased sampling of such catalyst may cause misleading results both in the elemental anal. and in catalytic data, esp. in expts. carried out on a millimole scale. A working procedure for an unbiased sampling of bead catalyst is proposed.

Keywords

platinum anion exchanger catalyst distribution
distribution platinum catalyst support
palladium analysis platinum distribution detn

Index Entries

Anion exchangers
catalysts, distribution of platinum active metal in beads of
Catalysts and Catalysis
heterogenized homogeneous, wide distribution of active metal
in
7440-06-4, uses and miscellaneous
catalysts, variety of distribution of bead-supported
7440-05-3, uses and miscellaneous
platinum distribution detn. by anal. of impurity of, in bead-supported
catalysts

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90:120501

Heterogenized homogeneous catalysts.
Scurrall, M. S. (Tech. Univ. Denmark, Lyngby, Den.). Catalysis
(London), 2, 215-42 (English) 1978. CODEN: CATADK. DOCUMENT
TYPE: Journal; General Review CA Section: 22 (Physical Organic
Chemistry)
A review with 117 refs.

Keywords

review heterogenized homogeneous catalyst

Index Entries

Catalysts and Catalysis
homogeneous, heterogenized

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94:155824

Comparison of catalytic properties of homogeneous Group VIII
metals and those heterogenized on support surfaces with alizarin.
Bulatov, A. V.; Klyuev, M. V.; Khidekel, M. L. (USSR). Katalizatory,
Soderzh. Nanesen. Kompleksy. Materialy Simpoz., Tashkent, 1980,
Novosibirsk, (Ch 2), 14-17 From: Ref. Zh., Khim. 1980, Abstr. No.
24B1293(Russian) 1980. DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal CA Section: 21
(General Organic Chemistry) Section cross-reference(s): 40, 67
Title only translated.

Keywords

alizarin metal hydrogenation catalyst
palladium alizarin hydrogenation catalyst
platinum alizarin hydrogenation catalyst
amination catalyst metal alizarin

Index Entries

Hydrogenation catalysts
 metal alizarin complexes, for hexene and nitrobenzene
 Aldehydes, reactions
 reductive amination of, with metal alizarin catalysts
 Amination catalysts
 reductive, metal alizarin complexes, for aldehydes
 72-48-0, metal complexes
 130-22-3
 7440-05-3, complexes with alizarin
 7440-06-4, complexes with alizarin
 catalysts, for hydrogenation and amination
 98-95-3, reactions
 592-41-6, reactions
 hydrogenation of, with metal alizarin complexes

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90:122135

Comparative analysis of homogeneous and heterogenized cobalt systems in the polymerization of diene monomers.
 Golubeva, N. D.; Pomogailo, A. D.; Kuzaev, A. I.; Ponomarev, A. N.; D'yachkovskii, F. S. (Inst. Khim. Fiz., Chernogolovka, USSR). Dokl. Akad. Nauk SSSR, 244(1), 89-93 [Chem.] (Russian) 1979. CODEN: DANKAS. ISSN: 0002-3264. DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal CA
 Section: 35 (Synthetic High Polymers)
 The polymn. of isoprene (I) [78-79-5] or butadiene [106-99-0] in the presence of $\text{CoCl}_2 \cdot (\text{Py})_2\text{-Et}_2\text{AlCl}$ or heterogeneically on polymeric supports, i.e., immobilized $\text{CoCl}_2\text{-Et}_2\text{AlCl}$, takes place on similar reactive sites, but the immobilization of the catalyst facilitates control over the formation and deactivation of reactive sites. The polymn. rate const. and activation energy of polymn. of I are higher in the presence of the homogeneous system than in the presence of the heterogeneous one. Catalyst deactivation is inhibited in the heterogeneous system, leading to increased yield of polybutadiene (II) [9003-17-2]. Also, the mol. wt. of II prepd. on the immobilized system is considerably higher than in the presence of the homogeneous one. The heterogeneous system increases the fraction of cis-1,4 units in both II and polyisoprene [9003-31-0] by 2-11%, even though the microstructure of the polymers is almost identical.

Keywords

isoprene polymn kinetics cobalt catalyst
 butadiene polymn kinetics cobalt catalyst
 polymeric support diene polymn
 polybutadiene stereoregularity cobalt catalyst
 polyisoprene stereoregularity cobalt catalysts
 ethylaluminum chloride cobalt catalysts
 ethylaluminum chloride catalysts diene polymn

Index Entries

Polymerization catalysts
 cobalt chloride dipyridinyl-diethylaluminum chloride immobilized on polymeric support, for butadiene and isoprene
 Kinetics of polymerization
 of diene monomers, cobalt system catalysts effect on
 96-10-6, uses and miscellaneous
 14024-92-1
 catalysts, for polymn. of diene monomers
 9010-77-9, cobalt complexes
 26355-13-5, cobalt complexes
 69546-09-4, cobalt complexes
 graft, catalysts, for polymn. of diene monomers

78-79-5, reactions
 106-99-0, reactions
 polymn. of, catalyst effect on kinetics of
 9003-17-2
 9003-31-0
 stereoregularity of, cobalt system catalysts effect on

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86:107101

Heterogenization of homogeneous and pseudohomogeneous
 catalytic systems of olefin polymerization through macromolecular
 carriers.

Pomogailo, A. D.; Kritskaya, D. A.; Lisitskaya, A. P.; Ponomarev, A. N.
 (Otd. Inst. Khim. Fiz., Chernogolovka, USSR). Dokl. Akad. Nauk
 SSSR, 232(2), 391-4 [Phys. Chem.] (Russian) 1977. CODEN:
 DANKAS. DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal CA Section: 35 (Synthetic High
 Polymers)

Supports for the title catalyst systems were described consisting of the
 polymer backbone grafted with monomers contg. functional groups
 capable of forming bonds with the catalyst. The use of this support was
 illustrated by kinetics of polymn. of ethylene [74-85-1] in the presence of
 catalysts (C₅H₅)₂TiCl₂ [1271-19-8], VO(OEt)₃ [1686-22-2], Ti(OBu)₄
 [5593-70-4], TiCl₄, and VCl₄ on polyethylene or polypropylene grafted
 with allyl alc., allylamine, diallylamine, acrylic acid, vinyl acetate, etc.
 Et₂AlCl [96-10-6] was used as a cocatalyst. Higher stability and
 activity of the investigated heterogeneous catalyst, as compared to that
 of the homogeneous and pseudohomogeneous ones, were ascribed to
 an increased no. of active centers and to retardation of the activating
 process.

Keywords

heterogenization polymn catalyst
 support polym catalyst
 polyethylene graft copolymer
 polypropylene graft copolymer
 ethylene polymn heterogeneous catalyst
 kinetics ethylene polymn

Index Entries

Polymerization catalysts
 heterogenization of, polymer supports for
 Kinetics of polymerization
 of ethylene on heterogenized catalysts
 1271-19-8
 1686-22-2
 5593-70-4
 7550-45-0, uses and miscellaneous
 7632-51-1
 catalysts, contg. diethylaluminum chloride, polymer supports for
 heterogenization of
 96-10-6, uses and miscellaneous
 catalysts, contg. titanium and vanadium compds., polymer supports
 for heterogenization of
 9010-77-9
 24937-78-8
 25155-49-1
 25511-01-7
 28550-69-8
 28550-69-8, reduced
 28550-72-3
 62197-34-6
 62197-35-7

graft, heterogenization of polymn. catalysts on
74-85-1, reactions
polymn. of, on heterogenized catalysts, kinetics of

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88:36947

The molybdenum(V) complexes as the homogeneous and heterogenized catalysts in epoxidation reactions of olefins with the organic hydroperoxides.
Sobczak, J.; Ziolkowski, J. J. (Inst. Chem., Univ. Wroclaw, Wroclaw, Pol.). J. Mol. Catal., 3(1-3), 165-72 (English) 1977. CODEN: JMCADS. DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal CA Section: 22 (Physical Organic Chemistry)

The catalytic properties of Mo(V) complexes with ligands such as ethylene glycol, lactic acid and amygdalic acid in homogeneous systems, as well as the properties of the heterogenized catalysts obtained in the ionic exchange reaction of the complex $\text{Na}_2[\text{Mo}_2\text{O}_4(\text{OX})_2(\text{H}_2\text{O})_2] \cdot 3\text{H}_2\text{O}$ with Castel A-500p, Dowex 1X8, and Wofatit AD-41 anionites, are examd. The catalysts are active in epoxidn. reactions of olefins with org. hydroperoxides.

Keywords

epoxidn catalyst cyclohexene molybdenum

Index Entries

Epoxidation catalysts
molybdenum complexes, for alkenes, homogeneous and heterogeneous
Infrared spectra
of homogeneous and heterogeneous molybdenum epoxidn. catalysts
50-21-5, molybdenum complexes
7439-98-7, complexes with lactic acid
47097-60-9
65280-63-9
65280-64-0
65630-66-2
catalysts, for epoxidn.
110-83-8, reactions
epoxidn. of, with cumene hydroperoxide, molybdenum complex catalysts for
7631-95-0
ionic exchange of, heterogeneous epoxidn. catalysts from
12627-85-9
39429-11-3
56258-39-0
reaction of, with molybdenum complexes, epoxidn. catalysts from
50-21-5, reactions
90-64-2
107-21-1, reactions
reaction of, with molybdenum hydroxide
27845-91-6
reactions of

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96:110833

Heterogenized cobalt-molybdenum bimetallic complexes over modified silica gel: activation of molecular oxygen.
Leal, O.; Goldwasser, M. R.; Lopez, R.; Arzoumanian, H. (Fac. Cienc., Univ. Cent. Venezuela, Caracas, Venez.). Stud. Surf. Sci. Catal., 7(Pt. B, New Horiz. Catal.), 1512-13 (English) 1981. CODEN: SSCTDM.

ISSN: 0167-2991. DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal CA Section: 67
(Catalysis, Reaction Kinetics, and Inorganic Reaction Mechanisms)
Heterogenation of a bimetallic complex of
bis(triphenylphosphine)iminium m-peroxopentacyanocobaltate(III)
oxohydroxopentacyanomolybdate(VI) monohydrate was obtained by
ion exchange of a surface-modified silica gel. Cyclohexene was
oxidized over this solid at 150°, the main reaction product being the
cyclohexene oxide.

Keywords

cyclohexene oxidn cobalt molybdenum catalyst
silica gel surface binuclear complex
binuclear cobalt molybdenum complex catalyst

Index Entries

Oxidation catalysts
cobalt-molybdenum, silica gel-supported, for cyclohexene
7439-98-7, uses and miscellaneous
catalyst, with cobalt on silica gel for oxidn. of cyclohexene
7440-48-4, uses and miscellaneous
catalyst, with molybdenum on silica gel for oxidn. of cyclohexene
110-83-8, reactions
oxidn. of, on cobalt-molybdenum by metallic catalyst on silica gel
support
72969-36-9
reaction of, with modified silica gel in oxidn. catalyst prepn.

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104:50610

Hydrogenation of cinnamaldehyde catalyzed by homogeneous and
heterogenized rhodium(I) and ruthenium(II) complexes.
Brouckova, Zuzana; Czakova, Marie; Capka, Martin (Inst. Chem.
Process Fundam., Czech. Acad. Sci., Prague 165 02, Czech.). J. Mol.
Catal., 30(1-2), 241-9 (English) 1985. CODEN: JMCADS. ISSN:
0304-5102. DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal CA Section: 25 (Benzene, Its
Derivatives, and Condensed Benzenoid Compounds)
The title reaction was studied at 100-140° and a H pressure of 4 MPa
in different solvents. In the presence of [RhCl(CO)₂]₂ the main product
is hydrocinnamaldehyde. Heterogenization of the complex with the use
of inorg. supports enhanced the catalytic activity by a factor of ~10.
Compared to Rh(I) complexes, Ru catalysts of the type
RuX₂(CO)(PPh₃)₃ (X = H, Cl, CO) are more active, leading to the
preferred hydrogenation of the carbonyl group. The formation of
cinnamyl alc. is the major reaction when the Ru catalysts are
heterogenized and when H₂O is used as the cosolvent. The conditions
under which the selectivity of hydrogenation is 97% with respect to
hydrocinnamaldehyde (at 89% conversion), 98% with respect to
hydrocinnamyl alc. (at 98% conversion), and 72% with respect to
cinnamyl alc. (at 70% conversion) are reported.

Keywords

cinnamaldehyde hydrogenation selectivity catalyst
rhodium catalyst cinnamaldehyde hydrogenation
ruthenium catalyst cinnamaldehyde hydrogenation

Index Entries

Hydrogenation catalysts
rhodium and ruthenium complexes, homogeneous or
heterogeneous, for cinnamaldehyde
104-55-2

catalytic hydrogenation of
104-53-0
104-54-1
122-97-4
formation of, in catalytic hydrogenation of cinnamaldehyde
14523-22-9
homogeneous or heterogeneous, hydrogenation of
cinnamaldehyde by
14741-36-7
25360-32-1
homogeneous or hydrogenized, hydrogenation of cinnamaldehyde
by
121-44-8, uses and miscellaneous
603-35-0, uses and miscellaneous
1310-58-3, uses and miscellaneous
hydrogenation catalyst contg. rhodium or ruthenium complex and
1663-45-2
2622-14-2
7732-18-5, uses and miscellaneous
64-17-5, uses and miscellaneous
630-08-0, uses and miscellaneous
hydrogenation catalysts contg. ruthenium complex and
43108-00-5
99893-87-5
modification of silica catalyst carrier with
16971-33-8
rhodium and ruthenium complexes, homogeneous or
heterogeneous, hydrogenation of cinnamaldehyde by

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97:12483

On the conditions of existence of a silica-anchored
carbonylphosphinecobalt complex as a heterogenized catalyst
for propylene hydroformylation.

Semikolenov, V. A.; Moroz, B. L.; Likholobov, V. A.; Yermakov, Yu. I.
(Inst. Catal., Novosibirsk, USSR). React. Kinet. Catal. Lett., 18(3-4),
341-5 (English) 1981. CODEN: RKCLAU. ISSN: 0304-4122.

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal CA Section: 67 (Catalysis, Reaction
Kinetics, and Inorganic Reaction Mechanisms) Section
cross-reference(s): 22

Studies of the catalytic properties of silica-anchored Co
carbonyl-phosphine complexes in propylene hydroformylation in relation
to the CO partial pressure indicate that at low pressure (~0.1 MPa), Co
complexes are not removed from the support and hydroformylation
takes place on anchored complexes.

Keywords

cobalt phosphine carbonyl immobilized catalyst
hydroformylation catalyst propene cobalt complex

Index Entries

Hydroformylation catalysts

cobalt carbonyl-phosphine silica-immobilized complexes, for
propene
7440-48-4, uses and miscellaneous
catalysts, silica-immobilized, for hydroformylation of propene
115-07-1, reactions
hydroformylation of, on cobalt silica-immobilized catalyst
82082-00-6
reaction of, with cobalt and silica in catalyst prepn.

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101:7357

Synthesis of bimetallic monomers for heterogenized homogeneous catalysts.

Bitterwolf, Thomas E. (Dep. Chem., U. S. Naval Acad., Annapolis, MD 21402, USA). Polym. Mater. Sci. Eng., 49, 368-72 (English) 1983.

CODEN: PMSEGD. DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal CA Section: 29

(Organometallic and Organometalloidal Compounds)

Cr(CO)₆ reacted with Ph₂ to give (OC)₃Cr-h₆-C₆H₅C₆H₅-h₆-Cr(CO)₃, which reacted photochem. with diarsines and diphosphines to give bridged dichromium biphenyl complexes I [X = (Ph₂P)₂CH₂, (Me₂P)₂CH₂, Me₂PPMe₂, (Ph₂As)₂CH₂]. Lithiation and deuteration of I [X = (Ph₂P)₂CH₂] gave D incorporation on the bridging methylene, giving I [X = (Ph₂P)₂CHD]. Tl phenylcyclopentadienide (TlR) reacted with BrMn(CO)₅ to give RMn(CO)₃, which reacted with (H₃N)₃Cr(CO)₃ to give bimetal complex II.

Keywords

bimetallic arene complex
manganese chromium arene complex
chromium bis biphenyl complex
catalyst heterogenized homogeneous model
polymer supported catalyst model

Index Entries

Polymer-supported reagents
compds. for, bimetallic arene complexes
930-30-3
Grignard reaction of, with Ph bromide
100-58-3
Grignard reaction of, with cyclopentenone
87684-54-6
lithiation and deuteration of
33010-84-3
prepn. and photochem. reaction of, with diphosphine or diarsine
88243-06-5
prepn. and reaction of, with thallous ethoxide
12203-39-3
prepn. and reaction of, with triaminetricarbonylchromium
64078-92-8
87651-87-4
90502-53-7
90502-54-8
90510-37-5
prepn. of
13007-92-6
reaction of, with biphenyl
90510-42-2
reaction of, with manganese carbonyl
14516-54-2
reaction of, with phenylcyclopentadienide
14974-11-9
reaction of, with phenylcynantrene

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97:169734

Decomposition of hydrogen peroxide by heterogenized cobalt acetate complexes.

Blazek, Vaclav; Subcik, Leopold; Setinek, Karel (Inst. Chem. Process Fundam., Czech. Acad. Sci., Prague 16502/6, Czech.). Collect.

Czech. Chem. Commun., 47(8), 2227-34 (English) 1982. CODEN:

CCCCAK. ISSN: 0366-547X. DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal CA

Section: 67 (Catalysis, Reaction Kinetics, and Inorganic Reaction Mechanisms)

The mass balance of the HOAc coordinated to Co(II) ions exchanged on a sulfonated macroporous styrene-divinylbenzene copolymer confirmed the existence of heterogenized Co(II) acetate complexes. The amt. of these complexes depends on crosslinking of the copolymer and on the sp. surface of its particles. The dependence agrees with earlier obsd. effects of these parameters on the catalytic and sorption activity of macroporous ion exchangers. The catalytic activity of heterogenized Co(II) acetate complexes was tested in H₂O₂ decompn. at 30°. The bromide ions do not exert the synergetic effect obsd. on using these complexes as catalysts for oxidn. with gaseous O.

Keywords

catalyst cobalt hydrogen peroxide decompn
acetate complex cobalt polymer immobilized

Index Entries

Dissociation catalysts
cobalt acetate complexes, immobilized on sulfonated
styrene-divinylbenzene polymer, for hydrogen peroxide
Cation exchangers
sulfonated styrene-divinylbenzene, catalyst support, for cobalt
acetate complexes
7440-48-4, uses and miscellaneous
catalyst, polymer-immobilized acetate complex, for hydrogen
peroxide decompn.
64-19-7, cobalt complexes
catalysts, polymer-immobilized, for hydrogen peroxide decompn.
7722-84-1, reactions
decompn. of, cobalt acetate polymer-immobilized complex
catalysts for

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102:116266

Use of novel catalysts founded on basic-fixed hydride-carbonyl complexed for the Fischer-Tropsch synthesis.
Hemmerich, R. (Math.-Naturwiss. Fak., Tech. Hochsch. Aachen, Aachen, Fed. Rep. Ger.). Report, NP-4770473; Order No. DE84770473, 196 pp. Avail. NTIS (US Sales Only) From: Energy Res. Abstr. 1984, 9(24), Abstr. No. 49579 (German) 1983.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Report CA Section: 51 (Fossil Fuels, Derivatives, and Related Products) Section cross-reference(s): 67
A novel method was used for fixing transition metal complexes on a carrier, the properties of such heterogenized complexes as precursors for Fischer-Tropsch catalysts were investigated. The hydridic carbonyl complexes HCo(CO)₄, HRuCo₃(CO)₁₂ and HFeCo₃(CO)₁₂ react with amine-modified silica gels in an acid-base reaction to produce surface-bound ammonium salts without the deposition of by-products. By decarbonylation in flowing H₂, a highly active metal carrier catalyst for Fischer-Tropsch synthesis is produced. X-ray diffraction and SEM anal. revealed that the metal is present in highly dispersed amorphous form on the carrier surface. All catalyst systems have in common the pronounced tendency to form CH₄ and straight-chained hydrocarbons with high proportions of olefins.

Keywords

Fischer Tropsch immobilized carbonyl complex
transition metal carbonyl complex heterogenized
cobalt hydridocarbonyl heterogenized Fischer Tropsch
ruthenium cobalt carbonyl Fischer Tropsch

iron cobalt carbonyl Fischer Tropsch
catalyst metal complex Fischer Tropsch

Index Entries

Silica gel
amine-modified, transition metal carbonyl complexes immobilized
on, in manuf. of Fischer-Tropsch catalysts
Alkenes, preparation
manuf. of, by Fischer-Tropsch synthesis with immobilized transition
metal carbonyl complexes
Hydrogenation
of carbon monoxide, in Fischer-Tropsch synthesis, on silica
gel-immobilized transition metal complexes
Hydrogenation catalysts
silica gel-immobilized transition metal carbonyl complexes, for
Fischer-Tropsch synthesis
630-08-0, reactions
hydrogenation of, in Fischer-Tropsch synthesis, on silica
gel-immobilized transition metal complexes
16842-03-8
21750-96-9
24013-40-9
immobilized on amine-modified silica gel, in manuf. of
Fischer-Tropsch catalysts

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101:217134

Heterogenized transition metal halides in the synthesis finely
dispersed metallic and metal complex catalysts. III. Liquid-phase
disproportionation of olefins in the presence of tungsten
hexachloride fixed to silica.
Yuffa, A. Ya.; Vershinina, L. I.; Furman, D. B.; Bragin, O. V. (USSR).
Deposited Doc., VINITI 4788-83, 11 pp. Avail. VINITI (Russian) 1983.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Report CA Section: 67 (Catalysis, Reaction
Kinetics, and Inorganic Reaction Mechanisms) Section
cross-reference(s): 24
The metathesis of 2-pentene over a catalyst dispersion, prepd. by
treating lithiated SiO₂ gel with a hexane soln. of WCl₆ and then a
Al₂Et₃Cl₃ soln. in pentane, was studied. The reaction follows the
mechanism of B. Dolgoplas (1981). The catalyst has a very high
activity.

Keywords

metathesis catalyst pentene dispersion
tungsten chloride aluminum ethyl catalyst metathesis

Index Entries

Double decomposition
of pentene, over tungsten chloride and Et aluminum chloride treated
silica gel
Double decomposition catalysts
tungsten chloride-aluminum Et chloride treated silica gel for, for
pentene
109-68-2
metathesis of, aluminum-tungsten-silica gel catalyst for
13283-01-7
reactions of, with lithiated silica gel in prepn. of metathesis catalyst

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99:59486

Heterogenized rhodium complexes as hydrogen transfer catalysts.

Oro, L. A.; Sariego, R. (Dep. Inorg. Chem., Univ. Zaragoza, Zaragoza, Spain). React. Kinet. Catal. Lett., 21(4), 445-8 (English) 1982.

CODEN: RKCLAU. ISSN: 0304-4122. DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

CA Section: 67 (Catalysis, Reaction Kinetics, and Inorganic Reaction Mechanisms)

Cationic Rh(I) norbornadiene complexes with polystyrene-immobilized imidazole, tetramethylbiimidazole or phosphine ligands in the presence of KOH catalyze H transfer from isopropanol to acetophenone and 1-hexene. [Rh(NBD)(poly-PPh₂)₂]ClO₄ complexes are particularly efficient for the redn. of acetophenone, but slow decompn. to Rh metal is obsd.

Keywords

rhodium complex catalysis hydrogen transfer
redn catalyst rhodium norbornadiene imidazole fixed

Index Entries

Hydrogen transfer catalysts

Reduction catalysts

rhodium norbornadiene complexes with polystyrene-immobilized ligands, for acetophenone redn.

121-46-0, surface complex with rhodium and polystyrene grafted ligand

288-32-4, rhodium complex with polystyrene-immobilized

7440-16-6, norbornadiene complexes with polystyrene-grafted ligand

9003-53-6, rhodium complex with

9003-70-7, chloromethylated diphenylphosphine deriv., complex with rhodium and norbornadiene

32799-31-8

69286-06-2, polystyrene derivs., rhodium complexes

catalysts, hydrogen transfer

98-86-2, uses and miscellaneous

592-41-6, uses and miscellaneous

hydrogen transfer from isopropanol to, rhodium-norbornadiene fixed catalysts for

67-63-0, uses and miscellaneous

hydrogen transfer from, to acetophenone and hexene, propionic

rhodium norbornadiene catalysts for

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102:132126

Heterogenized platinum complexes - prospective catalysts of hydrosilylation and other processes.

Reikhsfel'd, V. O.; Skvortsov, N. K.; Brovko, V. S. (USSR). Perv. Sov.-Indiisk. Seminar. po Katalizu na Temu: Kataliz i Progress v Khim. Tekhnol., Novosibirsk, 50-5 From: Ref. Zh., Khim. 1984, Abstr. No.

22B4193(Russian) 1984. DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal CA Section: 29

(Organometallic and Organometalloidal Compounds)

Title only translated.

Keywords

platinum complex catalyst hydrosilylation

Index Entries

Hydrosilylation catalysts

heterogenized platinum complexes

7440-06-4, complexes, heterogenized

catalysts, for hydrosilylation and other processes

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96:85095

Heterogenized transition metal halides in the synthesis of highly dispersed metallic and metal-complex catalysts. I. Cyclohexene conversion catalysts made of fixed transition metal chlorides. Yuffa, A. Ya.; Ryazanova, L. M.; Gvozdeva, G. M.; Turova, M. Yu. (Tyumen. Gos. Univ., Tyumen, USSR). Kinet. Katal., 22(6), 1465-8 (Russian) 1981. CODEN: KNKTA4. ISSN: 0453-8811. DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal CA Section: 24 (Alicyclic Compounds) NiCl₂, CuCl₂, and CoCl₂ were fixed on silica under mild conditions. Photocolorimetry, at. absorption, and spectrophotometric methods were used to follow these processes. Redn. of the NiCl₂-silica product gave a highly disperse metallic catalyst, which was active in the conversion of cyclohexene to cyclohexane and benzene.

Keywords

nickel chloride silica disproportionation cyclohexene
copper chloride heterogenization silica
cobalt chloride heterogenization silica
silica heterogenization metal chloride

Index Entries

Disproportionation catalysts
nickel chloride reaction product with silica, for cyclohexene
7718-54-9, uses and miscellaneous
catalysts from silica and, for disproportionation of cyclohexene
110-83-8, reactions
disproportionation of, with nickel chloride-silica catalyst
7447-39-4, reactions
7646-79-9, reactions
reaction of, with silica
7631-86-9, reactions
reaction of, with transition metal chloride

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115:113856

Structure and catalytic activity of metal complexes fixed on supports. 4. Heterogenized rhodium(II) complexes in hydrogenation and hydrogen-transfer reactions. Isaeva, V. I.; Sharf, V. Z.; Zhilyaev, A. N. (Inst. Org. Khim. im. Zelinskogo, Moscow, USSR). Izv. Akad. Nauk SSSR, Ser. Khim., (2), 311-17 (Russian) 1991. CODEN: IASKA6. ISSN: 0002-3353. DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal CA Section: 22 (Physical Organic Chemistry) Section cross-reference(s): 67 Immobilization of [Rh₂(OAc)₄] on g-aminopropylated silica gel (supported catalyst I) or styrene-divinylbenzene copolymer contg. 3(5)-methylpyrazole groups (supported catalyst II) led to a significant increase in its catalytic activity: the rate of isomerization of allylbenzene to cis- and trans-propenylbenzenes increased by 1-2 orders of magnitude. The rate of isomerization exceeded that of hydrogenation of allylbenzene with I, whereas the reverse held for II. I and II were also catalytically active for the H-transfer redn. of cyclohexanone with 2-propanol promoted by KOH. The relationships between ligand environments of the supported Rh complexes, Rh oxidn. states, surface structure and catalytic activity were investigated by XPS: acetate complexes retained the Rh dimer structure and the Rh(II) oxidn. state which possessed the highest catalytic activity.

Keywords

rhodium complex supported catalyst

hydrogenation catalyst supported rhodium complex
isomerization catalyst supported rhodium complex
redn catalyst supported rhodium complex
polymer supported rhodium complex catalyst
silica gel supported rhodium complex catalyst
surface structure rhodium complex catalyst
benzene allyl hydrogenation isomerization catalyst
cyclohexanone redn catalytic

Index Entries

Kinetics of hydrogenation
Kinetics of isomerization
of allylbenzene on supported rhodium complex catalysts
Kinetics of reduction
of cyclohexanone with propanol on supported rhodium complex catalysts
Surface structure
of rhodium complex catalysts supported on silica gel or polymers, for hydrogenation/isomerization of allylbenzene and redn. of cyclohexanone
Hydrogenation catalysts
Isomerization catalysts
rhodium complexes supported on silica gel or polymers, for allylbenzene with sodium borohydride
Reduction catalysts
rhodium complexes supported on silica gel or polymers, for cyclohexanone with propanol
Polymer-supported reagents
rhodium complexes, as catalysts for hydrogenation/isomerization of allylbenzene and redn. of cyclohexanone
Silica gel, compounds
aminopropylated, rhodium complex catalysts supported on, for hydrogenation/isomerization of allylbenzene and redn. of cyclohexanone
133981-81-4
catalysts, for hydrogenation/isomerization of allylbenzene
15956-28-2, polymer- and aminopropylated silica gel supported
90285-69-1, polymer- and aminopropylated silica gel supported
catalysts, for hydrogenation/isomerization of allylbenzene and hydrogen-transfer redn. of cyclohexanone
15956-28-2
catalysts, for hydrogenation/isomerization of allylbenzene and hydrogen-transfer redn. of cyclohexanone, effect of immobilization on
110133-62-5, g-aminopropylated silica gel supported
catalysts, for hydrogenation/isomerization of allylbenzene and redn. of cyclohexanone
123307-09-5, g-aminopropylated silica gel supported
catalysts, for hydrogenation/isomerization of allylbenzene with sodium borohydride
16940-66-2
hydrogenation/isomerization of allylbenzene with, in presence of supported rhodium complex catalysts
300-57-2
hydrogenation/isomerization of, with sodium borohydride in presence of supported rhodium complex catalysts
1310-58-3, uses and miscellaneous
promoter, for redn. of cyclohexanone with propanol in presence of supported rhodium complex catalysts
108-94-1, reactions
redn. of, with propanol in presence of supported rhodium complex catalysts
67-63-0, uses and miscellaneous
redn. with, of cyclohexanone in presence of supported rhodium

complex catalysts
9003-70-7, 3(5)-methylpyrazole group contg.
9003-70-7, imidazolyl group contg.
rhodium complex catalysts supported on, for
hydrogenation/isomerization of allylbenzene and
hydrogen-transfer redn. of cyclohexanone

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110:7601

Transformations of unsaturated compounds in the presence of
heterogenized complexes of transition metals. Synthesis of
heterogenized water-soluble metal-complex catalysts.
Kukolev, V. P.; Balyushina, N. A.; Evoyan, Z. K.; Matosyan, V. A.;
Chukhadzhyan, G. A. (Nauchno-Proizvod. Ob'edin. "Nairit", USSR).
Arm. Khim. Zh., 41(3), 146-51 (Russian) 1988. CODEN: AYKZAN.
ISSN: 0515-9628. DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal CA Section: 23
(Aliphatic Compounds) Section cross-reference(s): 35
Treating chloromethylated styrene-divinylbenzene copolymer with Li3P
in THF and then with R3RhCl, R2RuCl2, R4Pt, R2PdHCl, or R3Rh(CO)R1
(R = Ph3P; R1 = H, Cl) gave 6 corresponding title catalysts. The
polymer-bound Rh and Ru complexes catalyzed redn. of 1-heptene by
aq. HCO2H, HCO2Na, and esp. their mixt. in 40% yield at 40-100°;
redn. was promoted by Me2NCHO. CH2:CHR2 (R2 = CHO, CH2OH,
OAc, OBu) and MeCH:CHCHO were analogously reduced to give
60% EtR2 and PrCHO, resp., while EtCOME and HCYCCH2OH
were inert to the reaction conditions. These polymer-bound Rh, Pt, and
Pb complexes also catalyzed oligomerization of PhCYCH in 5-14%
yield.

Keywords

polymer bound transition metal catalyst
redn unsatd compd catalyst
phenylacetylene oligomerization polymer bound catalyst
ruthenium complex redn catalyst
rhodium complex redn catalyst
alkene redn complex metal catalyst

Index Entries

Reduction catalysts
polymer-bound transition-metal complexes, for unsatd. org.
compds.
Unsaturated compounds
redn. of, polymer-bound transition-metal complex-catalyzed
Polymer-supported reagents
transition metal complexes, catalysts, for redn. and oligomerization
of unsatd. compds.
Polymerization catalysts
oligomerization, polymer-bound transition-metal complexes, for
phenylacetylene
78-93-3, reactions
107-19-7
attempted redn. of, catalytic
14221-02-4, polymer-bound
29893-78-5, polymer-bound
catalyst, for oligomerization of phenylacetylene
13938-94-8, polymer-bound
17185-29-4, polymer-bound
34076-51-2, polymer-bound
catalyst, for redn. of heptene
14694-95-2, polymer-bound
catalyst, for redn. of unsatd. compds.
536-74-3

oligomerization of, polymer-bound transition-metal
complex-catalyzed
628-81-9
prepn. of, by redn. of Bu vinyl ether with formic acid and/or sodium
formate, catalytic
123-38-6, preparation
prepn. of, by redn. of acrolein with formic acid and/or sodium
formate, catalytic
71-23-8, preparation
prepn. of, by redn. of allyl alc. with formic acid and/or sodium
formate, catalytic
123-72-8
prepn. of, by redn. of crotonaldehyde with formic acid and/or
sodium formate, catalytic
142-82-5, preparation
prepn. of, by redn. of heptene, polymer-bound transition metal
complex catalyzed
141-78-6, preparation
prepn. of, by redn. of vinyl acetate with formic acid and/or sodium
formate, catalytic
64-18-6, reactions
141-53-7
redn. by, of unsatd. compds., polymer bound transition-metal
complex-catalyzed
107-02-8, reactions
107-18-6, reactions
108-05-4, reactions
111-34-2
592-76-7
4170-30-3
redn. of, polymer-bound transition-metal complex-catalyzed

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114:12900

Heterogenized rhodium catalyst and method of obtaining it.
Marciniec, Bogdan; Urbaniak, Wlodzimierz; Foltynowicz, Zenon;
Weimann, Pawel (Uniwersytet im. Adama Mickiewicza, Pol.). Pol. PL
149875 B1 31 Mar 1990, 12 pp. Abstracted and indexed from the
unexamined application. (Poland) CODEN: POXXA7. CLASS: ICM:
B01J031-16. APPLICATION: PL 86-263512 31 Dec 1986.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent CA Section: 67 (Catalysis, Reaction
Kinetics, and Inorganic Reaction Mechanisms)

A Rh(I) complex contg. a ligand that produces a p bond with the Rh
atom is deposited on asbestos modified by amination and represented
by the formula I, where R1 designates an alkyl group, X = halide, x is 0 -
20, y is 1 - 10, k is a whole no. between 1 and 6, and R2 designates an
allyl or alkyl group, or a structural element of formula II, in which R1 and k
are same as above. In another variation for the prepn. of the catalyst,
the Rh(I) complex is deposited on asbestos modified by silylation with a
silico-org. compd. of formula $R33-nR4nSi(CH_2)kNR25$, where n is 0.1 or 2,
k is a whole no. of 1 to 6, R3 indicates a lower alkoxy group or a halide,
R4 is a lower alkyl group, and R5 is an allyl or alkyl group, or a group of
the $R33-nR4nSi(CH_2)k$, where R3, R4, n, and k are the same as above. In
still another variation of the procedure, the asbestos is modified with
the aid of a silico-org. compd. of formula $R33-nR4nSi(CH_2)kX$, where X
designates a halide, R3 is a lower alkoxy group or a halide, R4 is a
lower alkyl group, n is 0.1 or 2, and k is a whole no. of 1 to 6. The
heterogenized catalysts obtained have greater resistance to solvents
and org. reagents, as well as greater mech. and thermal resistance.
They are very active in hydrosilylation and can be used in other
reactions catalyzed by Rh complexes, such as hydroformylation or
hydrogenation.

Keywords

rhodium complex catalyst modified asbestos support
hydrosilylation catalyst supported rhodium complex

Index Entries

Asbestos

modified, as support for rhodium complex catalyst, particularly for
hydrosilylation

Catalysts and Catalysis

Hydrosilylation catalysts

rhodium complex on modified asbestos, prepn. of
7440-16-6, uses and miscellaneous

heterogeneous catalyst of, on modified asbestos, particularly for
hydrosilylation

78-08-0

hydrosilylation of, with triethoxysilane, heterogeneous catalyst of
rhodium complex on modified asbestos for

998-30-1

hydrosilylation of, with vinyltriethoxysilane, heterogeneous catalyst
of rhodium complex on modified asbestos for

124-02-7

7787-93-1

12279-09-3

130926-28-2

in prepn. of heterogeneous catalyst of rhodium complex on
modified asbestos, particularly for hydrosilylation

16068-36-3

16068-37-4

prepn. of, heterogeneous hydrosilylation catalyst of rhodium
complex on modified asbestos for

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115:114590

Metal complexes in inorganic matrixes. 5. Catalytic silane oxidation at
a heterogenized rhodium complex.

Egger, Christian; Schubert, Ulrich (Inst. Anorg. Chem., Univ.
Wuerzburg, Wuerzburg D-8700, Fed. Rep. Ger.). Z. Naturforsch., B:
Chem. Sci., 46(6), 783-8 (German) 1991. CODEN: ZNBSEN. ISSN:
0932-0776. DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal CA Section: 29

(Organometallic and Organometalloidal Compounds) Section
cross-reference(s): 67

A heterogenized Rh complex, prepd. by sol-gel processing of
Rh(CO)Cl[PPh₂CH₂CH₂Si(OEt)₃]₂ and Si(OEt)₄, catalyzes the
conversion of the silanes H₄-nSiPh_n (n = 1-3) or (Me₂SiH)₂O to
polysiloxanes by air or water. Using THF as a solvent, the silanols
Ph₃SiOH or Ph₂Si(OH)₂ are obtained instead. Reaction of
PhCH₂CO₂H or AcOH with Ph₃SiH to give silyl esters is catalyzed by
the same compd.

Keywords

siloxethylphosphino rhodium catalyst silane oxidn
silanol
siloxane
silyl ester

Index Entries

Siloxanes and Silicones, preparation

prepn. of, by oxidn. of silanes in presence of
siloxethylphosphine-modified rhodium
Esterification catalysts

Oxidation catalysts
siloxymethylphosphine-modified rhodium, for silanes
Carboxylic acids, esters
silyl esters, prepn. of, by reaction of silanes with acids in presence
of siloxymethylphosphine-modified rhodium
Silsequioxanes
Ph, di-Ph siloxane-, prepn. of, by oxidn. of phenylsilane, catalyst for
Silsequioxanes
di-Me, prepn. of, by oxidn. of phenylsilane, catalyst for
103-82-2, reactions
esterification by, of triphenylsilane, catalyst for
3277-26-7
oxidative polymn. of
694-53-1
oxidative polymn. of, and of mixt. with diphenylsilane
775-12-2
oxidative polymn. of, and of mixt. with phenylsilane
789-25-3
oxidn. of, catalyst for
1929-33-5
19923-39-8
prepn. of, by esterification of silane, catalyst for
791-31-1
947-42-2
prepn. of, by hydroxylation of phenylsilane, catalyst for
1829-40-9
129049-71-4
129049-92-9
prepn. of, by oxidn. of phenylsilane, catalyst for
13938-94-8, polymer-supported
reaction of, with siloxymethylphosphino rhodium complex, silane
oxidn. catalyst by
135694-12-1
reaction of, with tetraethoxysilane in presence of ammonium
phosphate, silane oxidn. catalyst by

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113:77425

Synthesis, structure and catalytic activity of a series of heterogenized
rhodium complex for the carbonylation of methanol.

Chen, Yuying; Yuan, Guoqing; Chen, Rongyao (Inst. Chem., Acad. Sin.,
Beijing, Peop. Rep. China). Huaxue Xuebao, 48(2), 121-6 (Chinese)

1990. CODEN: HHHPA4. ISSN: 0567-7351. DOCUMENT TYPE:

Journal CA Section: 22 (Physical Organic Chemistry) Section

cross-reference(s): 35

A series of heterogenized Rh complex catalysts for the carbonylation of
MeOH were synthesized by the reaction of $\text{Rh}_2(\text{CO})_4\text{Cl}_2$ with linear and
cross-linked copolymers of 2-vinylpyridine and Me vinyl ketone. The
active centers of these catalysts consist of (1) a cis- $\text{Rh}(\text{CO})_2$ moiety
coordinated with the borderline base pyridine N and the adjacent hard
base keto O to form $\text{N} \rightarrow \text{Rh}$ and $\text{O} \rightarrow \text{Rh}$ coordination bond, resp., and
(2) the said moiety coordinated with 2 adjacent pyridine N's to form 2
 $\text{N} \rightarrow \text{Rh}$ bonds. The former plays a more active role than the latter in
catalysis. These catalysts are thermally stable. With MeI as promoter,
MeOH in AcOH could be carbonylated to AcOH and Ac_2O
simultaneously as final products with a turnover rate at 104 mol of
MeOH converted/mol Rh/h.

Keywords

catalyst rhodium carbonyl vinylpyridine ketone copolymer
carbonylation catalyst methanol

Index Entries

Ionization potential and energy
of rhodium carbonyl vinylpyridine-vinyl Me ketone copolymer
complex
Carbonylation catalysts
rhodium carbonyl vinylpyridine-vinylmethyl ketone copolymer, for
methanol
Photoelectric emission
x-ray, of rhodium carbonyl vinylpyridine-vinyl Me ketone copolymer
complex
67-56-1, reactions
carbonylation of, in presence of rhodium carbonyl vinylpyridine-vinyl
Me ketone copolymer complex
64-19-7, preparation
108-24-7
formation of, in carbonylation of methanol in presence of rhodium
carbonyl vinylpyridine-vinyl Me ketone copolymer complex
catalyst
7440-16-6, complex with vinylpyridine-vinylmethyl ketone copolymer
105133-74-2, rhodium carbonyl complex
prepn. and structure and catalytic activity of, for carbonylation of
methanol
14523-22-9
reaction of, with vinylpyridine-vinyl Me ketone copolymer
7440-16-6, properties
7782-44-7, properties
spectral lines of, in XPS of rhodium carbonyl vinylpyridine vinyl Me
ketone copolymer complex

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113:22852

Metal complexes in inorganic matrices. Part III. Catalytic activity of
Rh(CO)Cl(PR₃)₂ heterogenized by the sol-gel method.
Schubert, Ulrich; Egger, Christian; Rose, Klaus; Alt, Christine (Inst.
Anorg. Chem., Univ. Wuerzburg, Wuerzburg D-8700, Fed. Rep. Ger.).
J. Mol. Catal., 55(1-3), 330-9 (English) 1989. CODEN: JMCADS.
ISSN: 0304-5102. DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal CA Section: 22
(Physical Organic Chemistry) Section cross-reference(s): 67
The catalytic activity of Rh(CO)Cl(PPh₂CH₂CH₂SiO₃/2)₂.xSiO₂, (catalyst
P), prepd. by the polycondensation of
Rh(CO)Cl[PPh₂CH₂CH₂Si(OEt)₃]₂ (H) with tetraethoxysilane is
compared with that of the homogeneous compd. H and with catalyst S,
prepd. by attaching H to the surface of SiO₂. In the hydrosilylation of
1-hexene with triphenylsilane, P and S exhibit similar catalytic activities.
In the absence of an olefin, P is an effective catalyst for the formation of
poly- and oligo-siloxanes from hydrosilanes. P also catalyzes CO
oxidn. and the water-gas shift reaction. Qual. trends between the
catalytic activity of P and its phys. properties are discussed.

Keywords

hydrosilylation hexene triphenylsilane
rhodium carbonyl complex catalyst
water gas shift reaction catalyst

Index Entries

Water gas shift reaction catalysts
rhodium carbonyl complex heterogenized by sol-gel method
Hydrosilylation catalysts
rhodium carbonyl complex heterogenized by sol-gel method, for
hexene with triphenylsilane
69744-55-4
69744-55-4, silica-supported

127674-38-8
catalysts, for hydrosilylation of hexene
789-25-3
hydrosilylation by, of hexene, catalysts for
592-41-6, reactions
hydrosilylation of, with triphenylsilane, catalysts for
127674-38-8, trimethylsilylated derivs.
prepn. of

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112:146344
Heterogenized metal complex catalysts based on palladium black.
Fasman, A. B.; Perkash, N. V. (Inst. Org. Catal. Electrochem., Alma-Ata 480100, USSR). J. Mol. Catal., 55(1-3), 220-8 (English) 1989.
CODEN: JMCADS. ISSN: 0304-5102. DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
CA Section: 67 (Catalysis, Reaction Kinetics, and Inorganic Reaction Mechanisms) Section cross-reference(s): 45
By the redn. of p-allyl compds. of Pd such as $[PdCl(C_3H_5)]_2$, $[Pd(C_3H_5)(C_5H_5)]$, and $[Pd_2(C_3H_5)(C_5H_5)(PPh_3)_2]$ by $NaBH_4$ and $N_2H_4 \cdot H_2O$, a new type of catalyst was synthesized in which the Pd black serves as a support on whose surface Pd complexes, stabilized by org. ligands, are fixed. The chem. and phase compns. of the catalysts were detd. In the presence of organometallic compds., a highly dispersed metal phase is formed having a narrow particle size distribution. A mechanism for the formation of Pd blacks from the organometallic compds. is proposed, whereby such blacks form via the emergence of pre-cryst. assoc. of reduced Pd whose structures are subsequently ordered after H treatment. Besides metallic Pd, the catalyst surfaces also contain addnl. active centers assocd. with electron-deficient Pd. The activity and selectivity of such blacks in the liq.-phase hydrogenation of org. compds. increase with increasing dispersion of the catalyst and with their fixed complex content. A model is suggested for the structure of Pd blacks generated from organometallic compds.

Keywords

palladium black catalyst prepn organometallic complex
surface structure palladium black catalyst prepn
hydrogenation catalyst palladium black catalyst prepn

Index Entries

Particle size
Surface structure
of palladium catalysts, prepd. by redn. of palladium p-allyl complexes
Reduction
of palladium p-allyl complexes, in palladium catalyst prepn.
Hydrogenation catalysts
palladium, prepn. of, by redn. of palladium p-allyl complexes, structure and activity in relation to
Catalysts and Catalysis
palladium, prepn. of, by redn. of palladium p-allyl complexes, structure in relation to
7440-05-3, uses and miscellaneous
catalysts, prepn. of, by redn. of palladium p-allyl complexes, structure in relation to
7803-57-8
16940-66-2
redn. by, of palladium p-allyl complexes, in palladium catalysts prepn.
1271-03-0
12012-95-2
63600-82-8

redn. of, by sodium borohydride or hydrazine hydrate, in palladium catalysts prepn.

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108:149744

Comparison of the catalytic properties of homogeneous and heterogenized carbonyl phosphine-cobalt complexes in the olefin hydroformylation reaction.

Korneeva, G. A.; Butkova, O. L.; Zvezdkina, L. I.; Pritula, N. A.; Loktev, S. M.; Kagan, Yu. B. (A. V. Topchiev Inst. Petrochem. Synth., Moscow 117912, USSR). Homogeneous Heterog. Catal., Proc. Int. Symp. Relat. Homogeneous Heterog. Catal., 5th, 551-61. Edited by: Ermakov, Yu. I.; Likholobov, V. A. VNU Sci. Press: Utrecht, Neth. (English) 1986. CODEN: 56DTA9. DOCUMENT TYPE: Conference CA Section: 22 (Physical Organic Chemistry) Section cross-reference(s): 67

To elucidate the possibility of formation of cobalt hydrocarbonyl complexes, modified by phosphine ligands and strongly fixed on silica, whose catalytic properties in olefin hydroformylation should not differ from those obsd. for their homogeneous analogs, the regularities of $\text{HCo}(\text{CO})_4$ modification by mono- and bidentate phosphine and silylphosphine ligands were studied. To obtain a heterogeneous catalyst, which is active, selective and stable in the gas-phase propylene hydroformylation, the ligands were chosen by taking into account the results obtained. The surface ligand concns. were detd. provided that the ligand environment of the fixed active center did not differ from that in the homogeneous system.

Keywords

homogeneous carbonyl phosphine cobalt complex
heterogeneous carbonyl phosphine cobalt complex
alkene hydroformylation homogeneous heterogeneous catalyst

Index Entries

Polymer-supported reagents
carbonylphosphine cobalt complexes on silica, hydroformylation catalysts from
Carbonyls
cobalt phosphine complex, hydroformylation catalysts from
homogeneous and heterogeneous
Ligands
for heterogeneous carbonylphosphine cobalt hydroformylation complex catalysts
Hydroformylation catalysts
homogeneous or heterogeneous carbonylphosphine cobalt complexes, for propene, kinetics and mechanism with
Surface structure
of heterogeneous carbonylphosphine cobalt complexes, hydroformylation catalytic activity in relation to
Kinetics of hydroformylation
of propene in presence of homogeneous or heterogeneous carbonylphosphine cobalt complexes
Hydroformylation
of propene using homogeneous or heterogeneous carbonyl phosphine cobalt complexes, mechanism with
630-08-0, unspecified
carbonyls, cobalt phosphine complex, hydroformylation catalysts from homogeneous and heterogeneous
16842-03-8
20161-43-7
22392-50-3
113571-81-6

113571-82-7
 113571-83-8
 113571-84-9
 113571-85-0
 113571-86-1
 113571-87-2
 113587-68-1
 catalysts, for hydroformylation of propene
 998-40-3, reaction product with hydridocobaltpentacarbonyl and silica or trimethylsilylated silica
 1066-40-6, reaction product with hydridocobaltpentacarbonyl and tributylphosphine
 7631-86-9, reaction product with hydridocobaltpentacarbonyl and tributylphosphine
 16842-03-8, reaction product with tributylphosphine, silica, or trimethylsilylated silica
 catalysts, for hydroformylation of propene, kinetics and mechanism with
 115-07-1, reactions
 hydroformylation of, catalysts for
 630-08-0, unspecified
 hydroformylation, of propene using homogeneous or heterogeneous carbonyl phosphine cobalt complexes, mechanism with
 22392-49-0
 lack of hydroformylation catalytic activity of

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106:23794
 Structure and reactivity of heterogenized metal-complex catalytic systems.
 D'yachkovskii, F. S.; Pomogailo, A. D. (USSR). 5 Mezhdunar. Simp. po Svyazi mezhdur. i Geterogen. Katal., Novosibirsk, 15-19 Iyulya, 1986. Dokl., Novosibirsk, 2(CH 1), 134-56 From: Ref. Zh., Khim. 1986, Abstr. No. 21B4284 (Russian) 1986. DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; General Review CA Section: 67 (Catalysis, Reaction Kinetics, and Inorganic Reaction Mechanisms)
 Title only translated.

Keywords

review catalyst structure reactivity heterogeneous
 complex metal heterogeneous catalyst review
 immobilized complex heterogeneous catalyst review

Index Entries

Polymers, uses and miscellaneous
 catalysts immobilized on
 Coordination compounds
 catalysts, structure and reactivity of polymer-immobilized
 Catalysts and Catalysis
 polymer-immobilized metal complexes, structure and reactivity of

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113:154719
 Heterogenized transition metal halides in the synthesis of highly dispersed metal and metal-complex catalysts. VII. Catalysts based on fixed transition metal halides in liquid-phase oxidation of hydrocarbons.
 Yuffa, A. Ya.; Matsenko, G. P.; Berentsveig, V. V. (Tyumen. Gos. Univ., Tyumen, USSR). Kinet. Katal., 31(3), 614-18 (Russian) 1990.
 CODEN: KNKTA4. ISSN: 0453-8811. DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

CA Section: 45 (Industrial Organic Chemicals, Leather, Fats, and Waxes) Section cross-reference(s): 23, 67
Oxidn. of cumene (I) and cyclohexene at 65-95° in the presence of CoCl₂, MnCl₂, CuCl₂, and NiCl₂ on Li-modified silica supports was affected by the isletlike distribution of the active catalyst component. In the presence of Co-, Mn-, and Ni-contg. catalysts, oxidn. of I occurred by a heterogeneous-homogeneous radical-chain mechanism, whereas in the case of a Cu-contg. catalyst the reaction proceeded at the surface of heterogeneous catalyst. The limiting stages of I oxidn. in the presence of the catalysts were detd. based on kinetic data.

Keywords

transition metal hydrocarbon oxidn catalyst
cumene oxidn catalyst transition metal
cyclohexene oxidn catalyst transition metal

Index Entries

Transition metal chlorides
catalysts, supported on lithium-modified silica, for liq.-phase oxidn. of hydrocarbons
Oxidation catalysts
liq.-phase, transition metal chlorides supported on lithium-modified silica, for hydrocarbons
7439-93-2, uses and miscellaneous
catalyst support modifier, for silica impregnated with transition metal chlorides, for oxidn. of hydrocarbons
7447-39-4, uses and miscellaneous
7646-79-9, uses and miscellaneous
7718-54-9, uses and miscellaneous
7773-01-5
catalysts, supported on lithium-modified silica, for liq.-phase oxidn. of hydrocarbons
98-82-8
110-83-8, reactions
oxidn. of, liq.-phase, transition metal catalysts on lithium-modified silica for

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106:39164

Hydrogen transfer reactions catalyzed by heterogenized ruthenium(II) complexes attached to the polycarboxylate matrix.
Valentini, Giorgio; Ciecchi, A.; Di Bunio, S.; Braca, Giuseppe; Sbrana, Glauco (USSR). 5 Mezhdunar. Simp. po Svyazi mezhdu Gomogen. i Geterogen. Katal., Novosibirsk, 15-19 Iyulya, 1986. Dokl., Novosibirsk, 2(Ch 2), 185-203 From: Ref. Zh., Khim. 1986, Abstr. No. 21B4346(Russian) 1986. DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal CA Section: 67 (Catalysis, Reaction Kinetics, and Inorganic Reaction Mechanisms)
Section cross-reference(s): 22
Title only translated.

Keywords

hydrogen transfer ruthenium complex catalyst
polycarbonate support ruthenium 2 complex

Index Entries

Aldehydes, reactions
hydrogen transfer between alcs. and, ruthenium complex catalysts in
Alcohols, reactions
hydrogen transfer between aldehydes and, ruthenium complex

catalysts in
Catalysts and Catalysis
Hydrogen transfer catalysts
ruthenium (II) polymer-immobilized complexes
19529-00-1
catalysis by polycarbonate-immobilized, in hydrogen transfer
reactions
7440-18-8, uses and miscellaneous
catalysts, immobilized, for hydrogen transfer

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115:79850

Adsorption of complexes with aromatic ligands on carbon supports as
a means for obtaining heterogenized catalysts.
Keterling, A. A.; Lisitsyn, A. S.; Likholobov, V. A.; Gall, A. A.; Trachum,
A. S. (Inst. Katal., Novobirsk, USSR). Kinet. Katal., 31(6), 1453-7
(Russian) 1990. CODEN: KNKTA4. ISSN: 0453-8811. DOCUMENT
TYPE: Journal CA Section: 67 (Catalysis, Reaction Kinetics, and
Inorganic Reaction Mechanisms)
The interactions of Pd complexes contg. org. ligands with different
types of supports were studied and the possibility of stable adsorption
on carbonaceous materials was established. The localization site of the
Pd center has a strong effect on the catalytic properties. During the
vinyl exchange reaction (e.g., of vinyl acetate with propionic acid),
surface-grafted complexes exhibit high activity in the presence of
ligands which allow the Pd atom to be removed some distance from the
substrate surface. At the same time, close contact of the active center
with the support during adsorption of planar phenanthroline complexes
leads to a decrease in their catalytic activity for vinyl exchange.

Keywords

adsorption palladium complex carbon support
vinyl exchange catalyst grafted complex surface

Index Entries

Adsorption
adsorption of, on active carbon, catalysts prepn. in relation to
Vinylation catalysts
palladium carbon-supported complexes contg. arom. ligands as
7440-44-0, properties
active, adsorption of palladium complexes contg. arom. ligands on
66-71-7
adsorption of palladium acetate and, on active carbon
3375-31-3
adsorption of phenanthroline and, on active carbon
7440-05-3, uses and miscellaneous
catalysts, carbon-supported, for vinylation
135309-49-8
prepn. and reaction of, with 1-pyrenealdehyde
135309-48-7
prepn. of, palladium supported catalysts prepn. in relation to
7140-45-6
reaction of, with butyllithium
108-05-4, reactions
reaction of, with propionic acid in presence of palladium
carbon-supported catalysts
79-09-4, reactions
vinylation of, palladium carbon-supported catalyst in

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107:154770

Oligomerization and polymerization of monoolefins via homogeneous and heterogenized nickel catalysts.

Keim, W. (Inst. Tech. Chem. Petrolchem., Rheinisch-Westfael. Tech. Hochsch. Aachen, Aachen D-5100, Fed. Rep. Ger.). Homogeneous Heterog. Catal., Proc. Int. Symp. Relat. Homogeneous Heterog. Catal., 5th, 499-507. Edited by: Ermakov, Yu. I.; Likholobov, V. A. VNU Sci. Press: Utrecht, Neth. (English) 1986. CODEN: 56DTA9. DOCUMENT TYPE: Conference; General Review CA Section: 35 (Chemistry of Synthetic High Polymers)

A review with 10 refs. on the use of Ni chelates as catalyst precursors in soln. and heterogenized on org. and inorg. supports for the oligomerization and polymn. of ethylene and olefins.

Keywords

nickel complex oligomerization catalyst review
ethylene polymn catalyst nickel review
olefin polymn catalyst nickel review

Index Entries

Polymerization catalysts
nickel complexes, for ethylene and olefins
Polymerization catalysts
oligomerization, nickel complexes, for ethylene and olefins
Alkenes, polymers
polymers, prepn. of, catalysts for
7440-02-0, complexes
catalysts, for oligomerization and polymn. of ethylene and olefins
9002-88-4
prepn. of, catalysts for

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106:108555

Heterogenized porphyrins. Electronic spectra and catalytic properties.

Kireev, S. G.; Romanovskii, B. V. (Khim. Fak., Mosk. Univ., Moscow, USSR). Zh. Fiz. Khim., 60(8), 2090-1 (Russian) 1986. CODEN: ZFKHA9. ISSN: 0044-4537. DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal CA Section: 67 (Catalysis, Reaction Kinetics, and Inorganic Reaction Mechanisms) Section cross-reference(s): 22

The role of CoL (H₂L = tetraphenylporphyrin), FeLCl, and FeL(OH), fixed on silica gel, in the oxidn. of histidine and hydroquinone by O₂, was studied by electronic absorption spectra. A correlation was established between the activity of the complexes and their state on the carrier. The electron d. distribution in FeLCl and FeL(OH) is similar, i.e. the character of the P-conjugation is similar. The catalytic activity is related to the central metal ion in the complex and the similar electron d. distribution on the chelates det. the similar activity of FeLCl and FeL(OH), fixed on SiO₂, independent of the axial ligand, in histidine oxidn. None of these complexes are active in hydroquinone oxidn.

Keywords

histidine oxidn catalyst porphyrin complex
iron porphyrin catalyst histidine oxidn
cobalt porphyrin catalyst histidine oxidn

Index Entries

Oxidation catalysts
cobalt and iron tetraphenylporphyrinato complexes, for histidine
14172-90-8, silica-modified
16456-81-8, silica-modified

25482-26-2, silica-modified
catalysis of histidine oxidn. by
71-00-1, reactions
123-31-9, reactions
oxidn. of, in presence of cobalt and iron tetraphenylporphyrinato
complexes

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113:47242

Radial distribution of heterogenized hydroformylation rhodium
complexes in phosphinated polystyrene beads.
Terrerros, P.; Pastor, E.; Palacios, J. M.; Fierro, J. L. G. (Inst. Catal.
Petroleoquim., CSIC, Madrid 28006, Spain). SIA, Surf. Interface Anal.,
15(4), 279-85 (English) 1990. CODEN: SIANDQ. ISSN: 0142-2421.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal CA Section: 67 (Catalysis, Reaction
Kinetics, and Inorganic Reaction Mechanisms) Section
cross-reference(s): 45, 66
Rh(I) complexes anchored to 2% divinyl benzene cross-lined
phosphinated polystyrene were prepd. with chloride and
pentafluorophenylthiolate ligands. The cross-sectional distribution of
the elements involved in the active complex was examd. by SEM-EDX,
and the surface compn. by XPS. The combined use of both techniques
revealed that Rh(I) complexes prepd. from a chloride precursor form a
weak bond with the phosphine groups of polystyrene, while this bond is
stronger when the complex is prepd. from a pentafluorophenylthiolate
precursor. Owing to these chem. differences, the catalytic behavior for
hept-1-ene hydroformylation is quite different. While the life of a
catalyst is only 4 reaction cycles in the former case, it is extended to
>11 reaction cycles in the latter. In all cases, a well-defined P (as
phosphine) profile was obsd., which decreased from the periphery to the
center of the beads. Such a profile was almost unaffected by the
pretreatments or by the operative conditions; however, an important
surface reorganization was obsd. just at the end of the catalyst's life.
The profiles of other elements of the active component, namely Rh and
Cl (or S), followed, in general, similar trends in fresh preps. but
decreased markedly, esp. in the ex-chloride preps., with the no. of
extn.-washing pretreatments and the no. of cycles in the reaction.

Keywords

rhodium complex phosphinated polystyrene hydroformylation catalyst
surface structure rhodium complex phosphinated polystyrene

Index Entries

Surface structure
of rhodium complexes anchored on phosphinated polystyrene
beads, effect of prepn. method on
Hydroformylation catalysts
rhodium complexes anchored on phosphinated polystyrene beads,
rhodium radial distribution in
31781-57-4
75030-29-4
catalysts from phosphinated polystyrene beads and, radial
distribution of rhodium in
9003-70-7, phosphinated
catalysts from rhodium complexes anchored on beads of, rhodium
radial distribution in

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109:230657

Heterogenized boron(III)-molybdenum(VI) mixed oxo derivatives as
new bimetallic catalysts for cyclohexene liquid-phase epoxidation.

Tempesti, E.; Giuffre, L.; Di Renzo, F.; Mazzocchia, C.; Modica, G.
(Dip. Chim. Ind., Politec. Milano, Milan 20133, Italy). J. Mol. Catal.,
45(2), 255-61 (English) 1988. CODEN: JMCADS. ISSN: 0304-5102.

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal CA Section: 27 (Heterocyclic Compounds
(One Hetero Atom))

The polymer-supported title catalysts, in which the formation of B-O-Mo
chem. bonds is suggested on the basis of spectral data, retain const.
activity when recycled. Relative to conventional homogeneous Mo
catalysts, no chem. degrdn. is obsd.

Keywords

epoxidn cyclohexene boron molybdenum catalyst
polymer supported boron molybdenum catalyst

Index Entries

Epoxidation catalysts
boron-molybdenum oxo complexes supported on polymers, for
cyclohexene
Kinetics of epoxidation
of cyclohexene on polymer-supported boron-molybdenum oxo
complex catalysts
Polymers, compounds
complexes, catalysts contg. boron and molybdenum oxo, for
epoxidn. of cyclohexene
7439-98-7, uses and miscellaneous
catalysts from boron, polymer supports and, for epoxidn. of
cyclohexene
7440-42-8, uses and miscellaneous
catalysts from molybdenum, polymer supports and, for epoxidn. of
cyclohexene
110-83-8, reactions
epoxidn. of, with polymer-supported boron-molybdenum oxo
catalysts, kinetics of

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107:154769

Structure and reactivity of heterogenized metal complex catalytic
systems.

Dyachkovskii, F. S.; Pomogailo, A. D. (Inst. Chem. Phys.,
Chernogolovka 142432, USSR). Homogeneous Heterog. Catal., Proc.
Int. Symp. Relat. Homogeneous Heterog. Catal., 5th, 447-70. Edited
by: Ermakov, Yu. I.; Likholobov, V. A. VNU Sci. Press: Utrecht, Neth.
(English) 1986. CODEN: 56DTA9. DOCUMENT TYPE: Conference;
General Review CA Section: 35 (Chemistry of Synthetic High
Polymers)

A review with 27 refs. The distribution of ions of the anchored metal or
polymer support, the cooperative character in such systems, and
peculiarities of immobilization of heterocomplexes were discussed and
these effects were considered in ethylene polymn. The stability and the
high activity of immobilized catalytic systems were mainly due to a
sharp inhibition of consistent processes in the coordination sphere of a
transition metal.

Keywords

review polymer supported metal catalyst
ethylene polymn catalyst review

Index Entries

Polymer-supported reagents
transition metal compds., catalysts, for polymn. of ethylene,

structure and catalytic activity in relation to
 Polymerization catalysts
 transition metal compds., polymer-supported, for ethylene, structure
 and catalytic activity in relation to
 Transition metals, compounds
 compds., catalysts, polymer-supported, for polymn. of ethylene,
 structure and catalytic activity in relation to
 9002-88-4
 prepn. of, catalysts for, polymer-supported, structure and catalytic
 activity in relation to

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106:23842

Comparison of catalytic properties of homogeneous and
 heterogenized carbonyl-phosphine-cobalt complexes in
 hydroformylation of olefins.
 Korneeva, G. A.; Butkova, O. L.; Zvezdkina, L. I.; Pritula, N. A.; Loktev,
 S. M.; Kagan, Yu. B. (USSR). 5 Mezhdunar. Simp. po Svyazi mezhd
 Gomonen. i Geterogen. Katal., Novosibirsk, 15-19 Iyulya, 1986. Dokl.,
 Novosibirsk, 2(CH 1), 223-32 From: Ref. Zh., Khim. 1986, Abstr. No.
 21B4357(Russian) 1986. DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal CA Section: 67
 (Catalysis, Reaction Kinetics, and Inorganic Reaction Mechanisms)
 Section cross-reference(s): 22
 Title only translated.

Keywords

cobalt phosphine alkene hydroformylation catalyst
 carbonyl phosphine cobalt complex catalyst

Index Entries

Hydroformylation catalysts
 cobalt carbonyl-phosphine complexes, supported or homogeneous,
 for alkenes
 Carbonyls
 cobalt complexes, catalysts for hydroformylation of alkenes
 630-08-0, unspecified
 carbonyls, cobalt complexes, catalysts for hydroformylation of
 alkenes
 7803-51-2, derivs, cobalt complexes
 catalysts, for hydroformylation of alkenes
 7440-48-4, uses and miscellaneous
 catalysts, for hydroformylation of alkenes, comparison of properties
 of homogeneous or heterogeneous

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107:238865

Hydrogen-transfer reactions catalyzed by heterogenized ruthenium(II)
 complexes bound to polycarboxylate matrices.
 Valentini, G.; Cecchi, A.; Di Bugno, C.; Braca, G.; Sbrana, G. (Dip.
 Chim. Chim. Ind., Univ. Pisa, Pisa 56100, Italy). Homogeneous
 Heterog. Catal., Proc. Int. Symp. Relat. Homogeneous Heterog. Catal.,
 5th, 765-85. Edited by: Ermakov, Yu. I.; Likholobov, V. A. VNU Sci.
 Press: Utrecht, Neth. (English) 1986. CODEN: 56DTA9. DOCUMENT
 TYPE: Conference CA Section: 45 (Industrial Organic Chemicals,
 Leather, Fats, and Waxes)
 Ruthenium complexes of poly(acrylic acid) (optionally crosslinked) and
 Amberlite IRC 50 were prepd. and compared to terpolymers of Me
 methacrylate, butanediol diacrylate, and
 bis(acrylato)bis(triphenylphosphine)ruthenium(II) complexes as
 catalysts for hydrogen transfer from hexanal to cyclohexanol. The
 terpolymers showed the highest activity and selectivity improved with

catalyst recycling, although activity always remained below that of homogeneous (low-mol.-wt.) Ru complexes.

Keywords

hydrogen transfer catalyst ruthenium
acrylic polymer ruthenium complex

Index Entries

Hydrogen transfer catalysts
ruthenium complexes bound to polycarboxylate matrixes, for
transfer from cyclohexanol to hexanal
7440-18-8, complexes with carboxyl group-contg. polymers
9002-29-3, ruthenium complexes
9003-01-4, ruthenium complexes
19529-00-1, reaction products with carboxyl group-contg. polymers
111431-78-8, ruthenium complexes
111569-30-3
111569-32-5
catalysts, for hydrogen-transfer reaction
108-93-0, uses and miscellaneous
hydrogen transfer from, to hexanal, ruthenium complexes as
catalysts for
66-25-1
hydrogen transfer to, from cyclohexanol, ruthenium complexes as
catalysts for
108-94-1, preparation
111-27-3, preparation
prodn. of, by hydrogen transfer reaction, ruthenium complexes as
catalysts for

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123:18848

Synthesis and characterization of new chiral Rh(I) complexes with N,N'-, and N,P-ligands. A study of anchoring on the modified zeolites and catalytic properties of heterogenized complexes.

Carmona, A.; Corma, A.; Iglesias, M.; San Jose, A.; Sanchez, F.

(Instituto de Quimica Organica General, CSIC, Juan de la Cierva 3, Madrid 28006, Spain). J. Organomet. Chem., 492(1), 11-21 (English) 1995. CODEN: JORCAI. ISSN: 0022-328X. DOCUMENT TYPE:

Journal CA Section: 67 (Catalysis, Reaction Kinetics, and Inorganic Reaction Mechanisms) Section cross-reference(s): 23, 25, 29, 45, 78

Novel chiral bidentate N,N'- and N,P- donors and their rhodium complexes were synthesized and characterized. The reactions of [Rh(COD)Cl]₂ and [RhCl(PPh₃)₃] with different prepd. chiral ligands:

(S)-1-L-2-t-butylaminocarbonylpyrrolidine (1a, 1b),
(S)-1-L-2-diphenylphosphinomethylpyrrolidine (2a, 2b),
(S)-1-L-2-(1-naphthylaminocarbonyl)pyrrolidine (5a, 5b),
(S)-1-L-2-(1-naphthylaminomethyl)pyrrolidine (7a, 7b) (a: L = t-butylaminocarbonyl, b: (3-triethoxysilylpropyl)aminocarbonyl) in the presence of a non-coordinating anion (PF₆⁻) gave the cationic tetracoordinate [Rh(L₂)(ligand)][PF₆] (L₂ = COD or PPh₃). The structures of these complexes were elucidated by elemental anal., IR spectroscopy and ¹H, ¹³C and ³¹P NMR measurements. The metal complexes with 1b, 2b, 5b and 7b, were anchored to silica and modified USY-zeolite and Rh-heterogenized complexes were obtained.

A comparative study (homogeneous vs. supported) was made for the catalytic activity and selectivity in several org. reactions.

Keywords

chiral rhodium complex prepn zeolite catalyst

Index Entries

Hydrogenation catalysts

for olefins; synthesis and characterization of new chiral Rh(I) complexes with N,N'-, and N,P-ligands and study of anchoring on modified zeolites and catalytic properties of heterogenized complexes

Hydroboration catalysts

Hydrosilylation catalysts

for styrene; synthesis and characterization of new chiral Rh(I) complexes with N,N'-, and N,P-ligands and study of anchoring on modified zeolites and catalytic properties of heterogenized complexes

Alkenes, reactions

hydrogenation of; synthesis and characterization of new chiral Rh(I) complexes with N,N'-, and N,P-ligands and study of anchoring on modified zeolites and catalytic properties of heterogenized complexes

Catalysts and Catalysis

synthesis and characterization of new chiral Rh(I) complexes with N,N'-, and N,P-ligands and study of anchoring on modified zeolites and catalytic properties of heterogenized complexes

Zeolites, uses

Y, ultrastable, synthesis and characterization of new chiral Rh(I) complexes with N,N'-, and N,P-ligands and study of anchoring on modified zeolites and catalytic properties of heterogenized complexes

Ring closure catalysts

cyclopropanation, for styrene; synthesis and characterization of new chiral Rh(I) complexes with N,N'-, and N,P-ligands and study of anchoring on modified zeolites and catalytic properties of heterogenized complexes

623-73-4

cyclopropanation with; synthesis and characterization of new chiral Rh(I) complexes with N,N'-, and N,P-ligands and study of anchoring on modified zeolites and catalytic properties of heterogenized complexes

100-42-5, reactions

hydroboration of; synthesis and characterization of new chiral Rh(I) complexes with N,N'-, and N,P-ligands and study of anchoring on modified zeolites and catalytic properties of heterogenized complexes

110-83-8, reactions

591-49-1

592-41-6, reactions

15802-63-8

hydrogenation of; synthesis and characterization of new chiral Rh(I) complexes with N,N'-, and N,P-ligands and study of anchoring on modified zeolites and catalytic properties of heterogenized complexes

766-77-8

775-12-2

hydrosilylation with; synthesis and characterization of new chiral Rh(I) complexes with N,N'-, and N,P-ligands and study of anchoring on modified zeolites and catalytic properties of heterogenized complexes

7631-86-9, uses

163809-11-8

163809-13-0

163809-15-2

163809-17-4

163809-19-6

163809-21-0

163809-23-2

163809-25-4
163809-27-6
163809-29-8
163809-31-2
163809-33-4
163809-35-6
163809-37-8
163809-39-0
163809-41-4
12092-47-6
14694-95-2
67715-16-6
89019-73-8
163809-02-7
163809-03-8
163809-04-9
163809-05-0
163809-06-1
163809-07-2
163809-08-3
163809-09-4
164024-78-6

synthesis and characterization of new chiral Rh(I) complexes with N,N'-, and N,P-ligands and study of anchoring on modified zeolites and catalytic properties of heterogenized complexes

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120:16306

Heterogenization of the complex catalyst.

Li, Qilin; Yang, Renwu (Jinzhou Teach. Coll., Jinzhou, Peop. Rep. China). Liaoning Shifan Daxue Xuebao, Ziran Kexueban, 14(1), 41-5, 79 (Chinese) 1991. CODEN: LSDKEQ. ISSN: 1000-1735.

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; General Review CA Section: 67

(Catalysis, Reaction Kinetics, and Inorganic Reaction Mechanisms)

Section cross-reference(s): 78

A review with 30 refs. of the formation and development of heterogenization of the complex catalyst. It also gives a detailed explanation for the characteristics, varieties and the loading ways of the commonly used inorg. and org. supports. The paper introduces the application of the catalyst in hydrogenation, isomerization and asym. synthesis and looks forward to its future research/development and the prospect of its use.

Keywords

heterogenization complex catalyst review
asym synthesis heterogenized complex catalyst review
hydrogenation heterogenized complex catalyst review
isomerization heterogenized complex catalyst review

Index Entries

Catalysts and Catalysis
Hydrogenation catalysts
Isomerization catalysts
heterogenization of complexes for

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125:309872

Heterogenized catalysts for olefin hydroformylation containing cobalt and palladium-cobalt complexes anchored on phosphinated SiO₂: a ¹³C solid-state NMR study.

Moroz, Boris L.; Moudrakovski, Igor L.; Likholobov, Vladimir A. (Boreskov Institute of Catalysis, Novosibirsk 630090, Russia). J. Mol. Catal. A: Chem., 112(2), 217-233 (English) 1996. CODEN: JMCCF2. ISSN: 1381-1169. DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal CA Section: 67 (Catalysis, Reaction Kinetics, and Inorganic Reaction Mechanisms) Section cross-reference(s): 77, 78

^{13}C solid-state NMR technique with high-power H decoupling was employed to study heterogenized hydroformylation catalysts contg. the anchored complexes of general compn. $\text{YSi-PdCo}_2(\text{CO})_{6.6}$ and $\text{YSi-PdCo}_2(\text{CO})_{7.8}$ (where YSi-Pd is the diphosphine ligand covalently bonded to a silica surface). The data on the content and state of complexed CO are compared with those obtained earlier by IR.

The values of chem. shift anisotropy provide information on the mol. motion of anchored metal carbonyl fragments. Evidence is presented for the fast restricted motion of these fragments which is not typical for the supported metal crystallites. The interaction of CO, H_2 , and ethylene with the anchored Co and Pd-Co carbonyl complexes were studied to identify the species which might act as intermediates in hydroformylation reaction. During these studies, the resonances attributed tentatively to p-bonded ethylene and surface propionyls were obsd. Based on the data obtained, we discuss the mechanism of action of Co and Pd-Co catalysts, as well as the reasons of the obsd. Pd-Co synergism.

Keywords

heterogenized catalyst olefin hydroformylation
cobalt complex phosphinated silica hydroformylation catalyst
palladium cobalt complex phosphinated silica catalyst
NMR heterogenized catalyst olefin hydroformylation

Index Entries

Hydroformylation catalysts

Silica gel, uses

Alkenes, reactions

heterogenized catalysts for olefin hydroformylation contg. cobalt and palladium-cobalt complexes anchored on phosphinated SiO_2 and ^{13}C solid-state NMR study

829-84-5

13081-67-9

51364-51-3

82082-00-6

74-85-1, reactions

630-08-0, reactions

1333-74-0, reactions

heterogenized catalysts for olefin hydroformylation contg. cobalt and palladium-cobalt complexes anchored on phosphinated SiO_2 and ^{13}C solid-state NMR study

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123:340243

A convenient molecular self-assembly route to thin films containing terminal donor ligands and anchored organotransition-metal complexes for heterogenized homogeneous catalysis.

Petrucci, Maria G. L.; Kakkar, Ashok K. (Dep. Chem., McGill Univ., Montreal, PQ H3A 2K6, Can.). J. Chem. Soc., Chem. Commun., (15), 1577-8 (English) 1995. CODEN: JCCCAT. ISSN: 0022-4936.

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal CA Section: 29 (Organometallic and Organometalloidal Compounds) Section cross-reference(s): 25, 57, 67, 78

Simple acid-base hydrolytic chem. on the surfaces of glass, quartz or Si provides an easy access to thin films contg. terminal amine and phosphine donor ligands which covalently bind a variety of

organometallic complexes, and such oriented ultrathin films supporting a densely packed Ni(0) organometallic complex on glass, catalyze oligomerization of phenylacetylene.

Keywords

anchored nickel rhodium amine phosphine complex
glass anchored nickel rhodium complex catalyst
quartz anchored nickel rhodium complex catalyst
silica anchored nickel rhodium complex catalyst
oligomerization phenylacetylene anchored metal complex
benzene triphenyl
safety prepn anchored metal complexes

Index Entries

Glass, oxide
anchored nickel rhodium amine phosphine complexes as catalysts
for oligomerization of phenylacetylene
Safety
in prepn. of anchored metal complexes
Polymerization catalysts
Polymerization
oligomerization, anchored nickel rhodium amine phosphine
complexes as catalysts for oligomerization of
phenylacetylene
7440-21-3, reaction products with
14808-60-7, reaction products with
536-74-3
2360-09-0
5068-21-3
13007-90-4
14523-22-9
14694-95-2
996-50-9
170646-76-1
170646-77-2
612-71-5
1165-53-3
170646-78-3
170646-79-4
convenient mol. self-assembly route to thin films contg. terminal
donor ligands and anchored organotransition-metal
complexes for heterogenized homogeneous catalysis

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124:330629

Synthesis and characterization of chiral Cu(I) complexes with substituted-pyrrolidine-ligands bearing a triethoxysilyl group and preparation of heterogenized catalysts on USY-zeolites. Carmona, A.; Corma, A.; Iglesias, M.; Sanchez, F. (Instituto de Quimica Organica General, CSIC, Juan de la Cierva 3, Madrid 28006, Spain). Inorg. Chim. Acta, 244(1), 79-85 (English) 1996. CODEN: ICHAA3. ISSN: 0020-1693. DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal CA Section: 78 (Inorganic Chemicals and Reactions) Section cross-reference(s): 67 New copper complexes [Cu(L-L)(CH₃CN)]X (X = ClO₄, PF₆) where L-L = (S)-2-R-pyrrolidine, (S)-1-R-2-t-butylaminocarbonylpyrrolidine, (S)-1-R-2-(1-naphthylaminocarbonyl)pyrrolidine, (S)-1-R-2-(1-naphthylaminomethyl)pyrrolidine, (2S,4S)-4-amino-1-R-2-t-butylaminocarbonylpyrrolidine [R = (3-triethoxysilylpropyl)aminocarbonyl] were prepd., characterized and supported on a modified ultrastable Y-zeolite contg. supermicropores by a covalent bond. The complexes anchored on the zeolite are easily recycled and show a similar catalytic activity to the free complexes in

homogeneous medium for cyclopropanations of olefins.

Keywords

copper amidopyrrolidine zeolite anchored cyclopropanation catalyst
pyrrolidine copper zeolite anchored catalyst prepn

Index Entries

Zeolites, preparation
Y, ultrastable, copper amidopyrrolidine complex bonded; prepn. of
zeolite anchored copper amidopyrrolidine complex
cyclopropanation catalysts
Ring closure catalysts
cyclopropanation, stereoselective, prepn. of zeolite anchored
copper amidopyrrolidine complex cyclopropanation
catalysts
100-42-5, reactions
623-73-4
946-38-3
946-39-4
catalytic cyclopropanation of styrene with Et diazoacetate in
presence of free and zeolite bonded copper
amidopyrrolidine complexes
14057-91-1
24801-88-5
32717-95-6
72947-47-8
163809-03-8
163809-07-2
163809-09-4
175798-93-3
176218-06-7
for prepn. of zeolite anchored copper amidopyrrolidine complex
cyclopropanation catalysts
176218-08-9
176218-10-3
176218-12-5
176218-14-7
176218-16-9
176218-18-1
prepn. and bonding with USY-zeolite as cyclopropanation catalyst
176218-08-9, zeolite bonded
176218-10-3, zeolite bonded
176218-12-5, zeolite bonded
176218-14-7, zeolite bonded
176218-16-9, zeolite bonded
176218-18-1, zeolite bonded
prepn. of cyclopropanation catalysts

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120:163084

Heterogenized complexes of transition metals - catalysts of
methypyridine synthesis from acetaldehyde and ammonia.
Chekurovskaya, E. D.; Akimov, A. N.; Tarasova, T. M. (Sarat. Gos.
Univ., Saratov 410026, Russia). Khim. Geterotsikl. Soedin., (6), 773-9
(Russian) 1993. CODEN: KGSSAQ. ISSN: 0132-6244. DOCUMENT
TYPE: Journal CA Section: 22 (Physical Organic Chemistry)
The following alumina-supported heterocyclization catalysts were
evaluated for the synthesis of 4-methypyridine from acetaldehyde and
ammonia: PdL₂Cl₂ (L = 2-amino-2-hydroxymethyl-1,3-propanediol,
3-aminocoumarin, Ph₃P, Bu₃P, Ph₃PO) and
Pd[4-(2-pyridylazo)resorcinol]Cl (I-VI, resp.). Catalytic activity of
N-contg. complexes, decreased in the series I > II > VI; catalytic activity

of P-contg. complexes decreased in the series III > V > IV; the overall activity order was III > V > I > IV > II > VI. The optimum Pd content was 0.25-0.5 mass % of the support. M(PPh₃)₂Cl₂ (M = Pt, Co, Ni) displayed similar catalytic activity to III. Catalytic activity was discussed in terms of donor-acceptor ligand-ligand interactions.

Keywords

heterocyclization ammonia acetaldehyde transition complex catalyst
methypyridine
pyridine methyl

Index Entries

Transition metals, compounds
complexes, alumina-supported transition metal complex catalysts
for heterocyclization of acetaldehyde and ammonia to
4-methylpyridine
Ring closure catalysts
heteroannulation, alumina-supported transition metal complex
catalysts for heterocyclization of acetaldehyde and
ammonia to 4-methylpyridine
75-07-0, uses
7664-41-7, uses
10199-34-5
13965-03-2
14126-40-0
14264-16-5
14977-08-3
24884-39-7
69681-69-2
69823-93-4
73920-59-9
118953-75-6
alumina-supported transition metal complex catalysts for
heterocyclization of acetaldehyde and ammonia to
4-methylpyridine
108-89-4
prepn., alumina-supported transition metal complex catalysts for
heterocyclization of acetaldehyde and ammonia to
4-methylpyridine
67-68-5, uses
68-12-2, uses
use of, as solvent for alumina-supported transition metal complex
catalysts for heterocyclization of acetaldehyde and
ammonia to 4-methylpyridine

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122:81460

Perspectives for application of heterogenized metal-complex
catalysts for synthesis of organosilicon compounds.
Skvortsov, N. K.; Brovko, V. S.; Lazarev, S. Ya. (USSR). Perspekt.
Napravleniya Khimii i Khim. Tekhnol., L., 86-95 From: Ref. Zh., Khim.
1992, Abstr. No. 10B4181(Russian) 1991. DOCUMENT TYPE:
Journal CA Section: 29 (Organometallic and Organometalloidal
Compounds) Section cross-reference(s): 67
Title only translated.

Keywords

organosilicon compd prepn heterogeneous catalyst
metal complex catalyst prepn organosilicon

Index Entries

Catalysts and Catalysis
metal-complex catalyzed prepn. of organosilicon compds.
7440-21-3, org. derivs.
metal-complex catalyzed prepn. of organosilicon compds.

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122:84138

Carbonylation of methanol to acetic acid and acetic anhydride
catalyzed by copolymer rhodium complexes.
Yuan, Guoqing (Inst. Chem., Acad. Sin., Beijing 100080, Peop. Rep.
China). Gaofenzi Tongbao, (1), 8-13 (Chinese) 1993. CODEN:
GATOE5. DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; General Review CA Section:
45 (Industrial Organic Chemicals, Leather, Fats, and Waxes)
A review with 11 refs. on prepn. and catalysis mechanism of
heterogenized Rh complex catalysts for carbonylation of MeOH to
acetic acid and acetic anhydride.

Keywords

review rhodium complex catalyst methanol carbonylation

Index Entries

Carbonylation catalysts
prepn. and catalysis mechanism of heterogenized Rh complex
catalysts for carbonylation of methanol to acetic and acetic
anhydride
7440-16-6, complexes
64-19-7, preparation
108-24-7
67-56-1, reactions
prepn. and catalysis mechanism of heterogenized Rh complex
catalysts for carbonylation of methanol to acetic and acetic
anhydride

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124:317448

Hydrogenation of olefins by heterogenized homogeneous
water-soluble rhodium catalysts.
Renaud, Eric (Queen's Univ., Kingston, ON, Can.). 183 pp. Avail. Univ.
Microfilms Int., Order No. DANN00668 From: Diss. Abstr. Int., B 1996,
56(11), 6123 (English) 1996. DOCUMENT TYPE: Dissertation CA
Section: 29 (Organometallic and Organometalloidal Compounds)
Section cross-reference(s): 21
Abstract Unavailable

Keywords

hydrogenation catalyst olefin rhodium complex

Index Entries

Hydrogenation catalysts
Alkenes, reactions
hydrogenation of olefins by heterogenized homogeneous
water-sol. rhodium catalysts
7440-16-6, organometallic complexes
hydrogenation of olefins by heterogenized homogeneous
water-sol. rhodium catalysts

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120:220802

An efficient heterogenized palladium catalytic system for the reductive carbonylation of nitrobenzene to methyl N-phenylcarbamate.

Choudary, B. M.; Rao, K. Koteswara; Pirozhkov, S. D.; Lapidus, A. L. (Homogeneous Catal. Discip., Indian Inst. Chem. Technol., Hyderabad 500 007, India). J. Mol. Catal., 88(1), 23-9 (English) 1994. CODEN: JMCADS. ISSN: 0304-5102. DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal CA

Section: 45 (Industrial Organic Chemicals, Leather, Fats, and Waxes)

A highly active and selective heterogenized homogeneous catalyst, monotorillonite-bipyridinepalladium(II) acetate complex for the reductive carbonylation of PhNO₂ to Me N-phenylcarbamate is reported. With the addnl. advantages, such as ease of filterability and reusability for several cycles with consistent activity and selectivity, the heterogenized system will become practical alternative to other systems described earlier.

Keywords

palladium catalyst reductive carbonylation nitrobenzene

Index Entries

Carbonylation catalysts

reductive, montmorillonite-bound palladium complex, for nitrobenzene to Me phenylcarbamate
1318-93-0, intercalation complexes with 2,2'-bipyridine-palladium complexes

14724-41-5, intercalation complexes with montmorillonite catalysts, for reductive carbonylation of nitrobenzene
2603-10-3

prepn. of, by reductive carbonylation of nitrobenzene, heterogenized catalysts for
98-95-3, reactions
reductive carbonylation of, to Me phenylcarbamate, heterogenized catalysts for

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117:150589

Thermocatalytic dehydrogenation of cyclooctane with heterogenized trinuclear ruthenium cluster complex.

Yukawa, Kiyoshi; Kanaboshi, Haruo; Saito, Yasukazu (Fac. Eng., Univ. Tokyo, Tokyo 113, Japan). Chem. Lett., (7), 1177-80 (English) 1992. CODEN: CMLTAG. ISSN: 0366-7022. DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

CA Section: 24 (Alicyclic Compounds) Section cross-reference(s): 22
Heterogenized ruthenium cluster, prepd. thermally from Ru₃(CO)₁₂ and high-surface active carbon in cyclohexane, exhibited catalytic activity for cyclooctane dehydrogenation under boiling and refluxing conditions [13.6 turnovers/Ru-metal (24 h)]. Half of the CO ligands resided as [Ru(CO)₂X₂]_n, according to IR spectroscopy. The catalytic role of the trinuclear cluster dispersed on the carbon support is discussed with ref. to fitness of its mol. size with the micropore diam.

Keywords

thermocatalytic dehydrogenation cyclooctane
ruthenium cluster catalyst thermocatalytic dehydrogenation
cyclooctane

Index Entries

Dehydrogenation catalysts

heterogenized triruthenium dodecacarbonyl, for cyclooctane
Dehydrogenation
of cyclooctane

15243-33-1

catalysts, for thermal catalytic dehydrogenation of cyclooctane

1333-74-0, unspecified

dehydrogenation, of cyclooctane

931-88-4

prepn. of, from thermal catalytic dehydrogenation of cyclooctane

292-64-8

thermal catalytic dehydrogenation of

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126:9456

Hydroformylation of mono and multiple unsaturated fatty substances with heterogenized cobalt carbonyl and rhodium carbonyl catalysts.

Xia, Zhigao; Kloeckner, Ulrich; Fell, Bernhard (Institut Technische Chemie Petrolchemie, Rheinisch-Westfaelische Technische Hochschule, Aachen D-52074, Germany). Fett/Lipid, 98(9), 313-321 (German) 1996 VCH CODEN: FELIFX. DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal CA Section: 45 (Industrial Organic Chemicals, Leather, Fats, and Waxes) Section cross-reference(s): 67

Heterogenized Co and Rh carbonyl catalyst systems can be used for the hydroformylation of mono- and polyunsatd. fatty substances in a tech. simple and satisfying manner to useful chem. intermediates. The employed solid tertiary phosphane complex ligands have a silicate matrix and therefore they are also suitable for Co-catalyzed hydroformylation which is best performed at 160-180°. The cobalt-catalyzed reaction gives with polyunsatd. fatty substances almost only products with monofunctionalized fatty acid chains. The Rh catalyzed reaction gives with linoleic or linolenic acid compds. inhomogeneous mixts. of mono- and diformyl derivs. of these fatty substances. The heterogenized Rh carbonyl catalyst systems therefore seem to be more suitable for the hydroformylation of monounsatd. compds. This is also true for Rh carbonyl supported aq. phase-catalysts which give likewise mixts. of mono- and diformyl derivs. in the hydroformylation of polyunsatd. fatty substances. In a batch process after the complete conversion of the olefin and redn. of the CO/H₂ pressure, the loss of catalyst metal from the support is negligible and in most cases below the detection limit (<1 ppm).

Keywords

hydroformylation unsatd substance heterogeneous carbonyl catalyst
cobalt carbonyl heterogeneous hydroformylation unsatd substance
rhodium carbonyl heterogeneous hydroformylation unsatd substance
fatty acid hydroformylation heterogeneous carbonyl catalyst
alkene hydroformylation heterogeneous carbonyl catalyst
linseed oil hydroformylation heterogeneous carbonyl catalyst

Index Entries

Alkenes, reactions

C10-13; hydroformylation of unsatd. substances with heterogenized cobalt and rhodium carbonyl catalysts

Alcohols, preparation

C15 alcs., products; hydroformylation of unsatd. fatty substances with heterogenized cobalt and rhodium carbonyl catalysts

Linseed oil

hydroformylation of unsatd. fatty substances with heterogenized cobalt and rhodium carbonyl catalysts

Fatty acids, reactions

hydroformylation of unsatd. fatty substances with heterogenized cobalt carbonyl and rhodium carbonyl catalysts

Alkenes, reactions

hydroformylation of unsatd. substances with heterogenized cobalt

and rhodium carbonyl catalysts
Hydroformylation
of unsatd. fatty substances with heterogenized cobalt and rhodium
carbonyls
Aliphatic alcohols
products; hydroformylation of unsatd. fatty substances with
heterogenized cobalt and rhodium carbonyl catalysts
68517-10-2
byproduct; hydroformylation of unsatd. fatty substances with
heterogenized cobalt and rhodium carbonyl catalysts
63995-70-0
catalyst; hydroformylation of unsatd. fatty substances with
heterogenized cobalt and rhodium carbonyl catalysts
7440-16-6, complexes with tris(sulfophenyl)phosphine and carbonyl
37221-40-2
37264-96-3
183371-43-9
183371-45-1
hydroformylation of unsatd. fatty substances with heterogenized
cobalt and rhodium carbonyl catalysts
1120-36-1
hydroformylation of unsatd. substances with heterogenized cobalt
and rhodium carbonyl catalysts
112-61-8
112-62-9
112-63-0
301-00-8
mixts. with unsatd. fatty acid esters; hydroformylation of unsatd. fatty
substances with heterogenized cobalt and rhodium
carbonyl catalysts
94035-99-1
183371-41-7
product; hydroformylation of unsatd. fatty substances with
heterogenized cobalt and rhodium carbonyl catalysts
184110-87-0
solid-phase catalyst ligand; hydroformylation of unsatd. fatty
substances with heterogenized cobalt and rhodium
carbonyl catalysts

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126:200881

Free-of-loss catalyst recycling in the hydroformylation of higher
molecular olefins by a novel process technology.
Xia, Zhi Gao; Fell, Bernhard (Institut Technische Chemie Petrolchemie,
Rheinisch-Westfaelische Technische Hochschule, Aachen D-52056,
Germany). J. Prakt. Chem./Chem.- Ztg., 339(2), 140-144 (German)
1997 Barth CODEN: JPCCEM. ISSN: 0941-1216. DOCUMENT
TYPE: Journal CA Section: 45 (Industrial Organic Chemicals, Leather,
Fats, and Waxes) Section cross-reference(s): 67
A novel homogeneous-heterogeneous procedure for the
hydroformylation reaction of higher olefins is presented, in which the
reaction itself is homogeneously catalyzed and only after the reaction
the catalyst complex is heterogenized only for sepn. This procedure
is achieved by using the Li salt of triphenylphosphine monosulfonic acid
(Li-TPPMS) as complex ligand for the hydroformylation catalyst and
MeOH as solubilizer. Li-TPPMS and its complexes with metal
carbonyls are highly sol. in water and MeOH, but completely insol. in
almost all other org. solvents. After the reaction the MeOH is distd. off.
The catalyst system becomes insol. and can be sepd. from the
reaction product by filtration or by extn. with water. The aq. catalyst
soln. is evapd. to dryness and the catalyst system dissolved in MeOH
for a new reaction.

Keywords

hydroformylation catalyst recyclable rhodium lithium
triphenylphosphinesulfonate
olefin hydroformylation catalyst recyclable

Index Entries

Alcohols, preparation
C15 alcs., model system; process technol. for catalyst recycling in
hydroformylation of olefins
Hydroformylation catalysts
process technol. for catalyst recycling in hydroformylation of olefins
88302-16-3
603-35-0, reactions
catalyst prepn. and recycling in hydroformylation of olefins
629-59-4
2765-11-9
52517-73-4
1120-36-1
model system; process technol. for catalyst recycling in
hydroformylation of olefins
37221-40-2
process technol. for catalyst recycling in hydroformylation of olefins

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127:167342
Efficient supported catalysts based on rhodium complexes with
trioctylamine for hydrogenation of unsaturated organic compounds.
Shuikina, L. P.; Turisbekova, K. K.; Frolov, V. M. (Topchiev Institute of
Petrochemical Synthesis, Russian Academy of Sciences, Moscow
117912, USA). Kinet. Catal. (Transl. of Kinet. Katal.), 38(3), 370-374
(English) 1997 MAIK Nauka/Interperiodica CODEN: KICAA8. ISSN:
0023-1584. DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal CA Section: 67 (Catalysis,
Reaction Kinetics, and Inorganic Reaction Mechanisms) Section
cross-reference(s): 23, 24
Heterogenized rhodium-contg. catalysts exhibiting high activity in
hydrogenation of multiple carbon-carbon bonds are produced by
deposition on the surface of mineral supports of the reaction products
obtained by treatment of the trioctylamine complex with rhodium
acetate or rhodium trichloride by diisobutylaluminum hydride. It is
shown that the highest activity could be achieved when oxides of
aluminum, silicon, and rare-earth elements are used as the supports
(up to 60,000 mol of the substrate per 1 g-at of Rh per h at 20°C and
the pressure of hydrogen 0.1 MPa). The strong promotion effect of
water and dihydrogen on the productivity of the supported catalysts
based on the complexes of rhodium trichloride with trioctylamine is
established.

Keywords

rhodium complex octylamine precursor hydrogenation catalyst
chloride rhodium complex octylamine precursor catalyst
acetate rhodium complex octylamine precursor catalyst

Index Entries

Hydrogenation catalysts
Silica gel, uses
Zeolite NaX
Zeolite NaY
Alkenes, reactions
Unsaturated compounds
efficient supported catalysts based on rhodium complexes with
trioctylamine for hydrogenation of unsatd. org. compds.

1312-81-8
1313-97-9
1314-36-9, uses
1344-28-1, uses
78-79-5, reactions
110-83-8, reactions
142-29-0
592-41-6, reactions
592-77-8
693-02-7
1191-15-7
10049-07-7
29171-20-8
42204-14-8
1116-76-3, complex with rhodium acetate
10049-07-7, complex with trioctylamine
42204-14-8, complex with trioctylamine
efficient supported catalysts based on rhodium complexes with
trioctylamine for hydrogenation of unsatd. org. compds.

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127:65385

Heterogenized polymetallic catalysts: Part III. Catalytic air oxidation of alcohols by Pd(II) complexed to a polyphenylene polymer containing b-di- and tri-ketone surface ligands.

Noronha, Glenn; Henry, Patrick M. (Department of Chemistry, Loyola University of Chicago, Chicago, IL 60626, USA). J. Mol. Catal. A: Chem., 120(1-3), 75-87 (English) 1997 Elsevier CODEN: JMCCF2.

ISSN: 1381-1169. DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal CA Section: 22

(Physical Organic Chemistry) Section cross-reference(s): 35

This paper describes further studies on mono- and bi-metallic catalysts attached to a polymer support by b-di- and tri-ketone surface ligands.

The previous two papers described the oxidn. of catechol by the heterogeneous catalysts using Cu(II), Fe(III) and Pd(II) as the metal species. The present study expands these studies to a series of mono- and polyfunctional alcs. using Pd(II) as the metal species. The final catalytic surfaces were prepd. by treatment of the modified polymer with a very reactive form of Pd(II), $[Pd(CH_3CN)_4]^{2+}$. The simple alcs. gave increases in rates of up to 5-fold for the bimetallic systems. As might be expected glycols and a-D-glucose gave even higher increases in rate in going from the mono- to the bi-metallic catalyst. For ethylene glycol the factor was 30. Unsatd. alcs. gave the most dramatic results. With the monometallic catalyst, the products from allyl alc. consisted of 25% acrolein resulting from direct alc. oxidn. and 75%

3-hydroxypropanal resulting from Wacker-type oxidn. of the double bond. With the bimetallic catalyst the overall rate increased by a factor of 10 and the products consisted of 80% acrolein and 20%

3-hydroxypropanal. The actual rate increase for the direct alc. oxidn. is calcd. to be a factor of 32. 4-penten-2-ol and 4-penten-1-ol gave rates that were lower than the monofunctional alcs. 4-Penten-2-ol and 4-penten-1-ol gave rates that were lower than the monofunctional alcs. This is attributed to inhibition by olefin p-complex formation with the Pd(II).

Keywords

polymer supported autoxidn catalyst alc
palladium polyphenylene diketone triketone autoxidn catalyst
glycol autoxidn polymer supported catalyst
glucose autoxidn polymer supported catalyst
unsatd alc autoxidn polymer supported catalyst
oxidn catalyst polymer supported alc

Index Entries

Autoxidation

Autoxidation catalysts

Autoxidation kinetics

Deuterium isotope effect

Oxidation

Oxidation catalysts

Oxidation kinetics

Polymer-supported reagents

Polyphenyls

Alcohols, reactions

Glycols, reactions

Unsaturated alcohols

Carbonyl compounds (organic), preparation

catalytic air oxidn. of alcs. by Pd(II) complexed to a polyphenylene

polymer contg. b-di- and tri-ketone surface ligands

Regiochemistry

of polyol oxidn.; catalytic air oxidn. of alcs. by Pd(II) complexed to a

polyphenylene polymer contg. b-di- and tri-ketone surface

ligands

Diketones

polymer-supported palladium complexes; catalytic air oxidn. of

alcs. by Pd(II) complexed to a polyphenylene polymer contg.

b-di- and tri-ketone surface ligands

Ketones, uses

tri-, polymer-supported bimetallic palladium complexes; catalytic air

oxidn. of alcs. by Pd(II) complexed to a polyphenylene

polymer contg. b-di- and tri-ketone surface ligands

7440-05-3, polymer-bound mono- and bimetallic di- and triketone

complexes

57-55-6, reactions

64-17-5, reactions

67-56-1, reactions

67-63-0, reactions

100-51-6, reactions

107-18-6, reactions

107-21-1, reactions

107-88-0

492-62-6

513-85-9

50-00-0, preparation

67-64-1, preparation

75-07-0, preparation

100-52-7, preparation

107-02-8, preparation

116-09-6

141-46-8

513-86-0

590-90-9

598-35-6

96481-90-2

catalytic air oxidn. of alcs. by Pd(II) complexed to a polyphenylene

polymer contg. b-di- and tri-ketone surface ligands

7782-39-0, properties

isotope effect; catalytic air oxidn. of alcs. by Pd(II) complexed to a

polyphenylene polymer contg. b-di- and tri-ketone surface

ligands

625-31-0

821-09-0

poor substrate; catalytic air oxidn. of alcs. by Pd(II) complexed to a

polyphenylene polymer contg. b-di- and tri-ketone surface

ligands

127:337448

Heterogenized catalysts on zeolites. Synthesis of new chiral Rh(I) complexes with

(2S,4R)-trans-4-RCOO-2-(t-butylaminocarbonyl)pyrrolidines and
(2S,4S)-cis-4-RCONH-2-(t-butylaminocarbonyl)pyrrolidines.

Heterogenization on silica and a USY-zeolite and study of the role of support on their catalytic profile in hydrogenation of olefins.

Corma, A.; Iglesias, M.; Mohino, F.; Sanchez, F. (Instituto de Tecnologia Quimica, UPV-CSIC, Avda. de los Naranjos, Valencia 46022, Spain). J. Organomet. Chem., 544(2), 147-156 (English) 1997 Elsevier CODEN: JORCAI. ISSN: 0022-328X. DOCUMENT TYPE:

Journal CA Section: 67 (Catalysis, Reaction Kinetics, and Inorganic Reaction Mechanisms) Section cross-reference(s): 23, 45, 78

Novel chiral ligands

(2S,4R)-2-(t-butylaminocarbonyl)-4-[3-(alkylaminocarbonyl)propanoyloxyl]pyrrolidine and

(2S,4S)-cis-4-(alkylaminocarbonylamino)-2-(t-butylaminocarbonyl)pyrrolidine (4a,b; 9a,b), (a: alkyl = t-butyl; b: alkyl = 3-triethoxysilylpropyl)

and their rhodium complexes were synthesized and characterized. The reactions of [Rh(cod)Cl]₂ and [RhCl(PPh₃)₃] with the chiral ligands in the presence of a non-coordinating anion (PF₆⁻) gave the cationic complexes [Rh(L₂)(ligand)][PF₆] (L₂ = cod, PPh₃). The structures of these complexes were elucidated by elemental analyses, IR spectroscopy and ¹H, ¹³C and ³¹P NMR measurements. The metal complexes bearing a triethoxysilyl group were covalently bonded to silica and modified USY-zeolite and Rh-heterogenized complexes were obtained. A comparative study (homogeneous vs. supported) was made for the catalytic activity in hydrogenation reactions.

Keywords

rhodium butylaminocarbonyl pyrrolidine complex heterogenized catalyst

silica heterogenization rhodium butylaminocarbonyl pyrrolidine catalyst

zeolite heterogenization rhodium butylaminocarbonyl pyrrolidine catalyst

hydrogenation olefin heterogenized chiral rhodium complex

Index Entries

Hydrogenation catalysts

Ultrastable Y-type zeolites

Alkenes, reactions

synthesis of chiral Rh(I) complexes with

(2S,4R)-trans-4-RCOO-2-(t-butylaminocarbonyl)pyrrolidines &

(2S,4S)-cis-4-RCONH-2-(t-butylaminocarbonyl)pyrrolidines

& heterogenization on silica & USY-zeolite & catalytic

hydrogenation of olefins

197911-12-9

197911-13-0

197911-15-2

197911-17-4

197911-19-6

197911-21-0

197911-24-3

197911-27-6

197911-29-8

197911-31-2

7631-86-9, uses

75-64-9, reactions

98-59-9

110-83-8, reactions

541-41-3

591-49-1

592-41-6, reactions

919-30-2

1609-86-5

12092-47-6

14694-95-2

24801-88-5

26348-46-9

62436-67-3

128019-77-2

197911-00-5

197911-02-7

197911-04-9

197911-06-1

197911-08-3

197911-10-7

synthesis of chiral Rh(I) complexes with

(2S,4R)-trans-4-RCOO-2-(t-butylaminocarbonyl)pyrrolidines

&

(2S,4S)-cis-4-RCONH-2-(t-butylaminocarbonyl)pyrrolidines

& heterogenization on silica & USY-zeolite & catalytic

hydrogenation of olefins

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129:9103

An improved heterogenized manganese complex with more active sites as oxidation catalyst.

Krishnan, R.; Vancheesan, S. (Department of chemistry, Indian Institute of technology, Madras 600 036, India). Stud. Surf. Sci. Catal.,

113(Recent Advances in Basic and Applied Aspects of Industrial

Catalysis), 845-849 (English) 1998 Elsevier Science B.V. CODEN:

SSCTDM. ISSN: 0167-2991. DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal CA

Section: 67 (Catalysis, Reaction Kinetics, and Inorganic Reaction Mechanisms) Section cross-reference(s): 7, 78

The Schiff base polynucleating copolymer ligand, P-dhtenH₂ is

synthesized from 2,5-dihydroxyterephthalaldehyde and

ethylenediamine. An insol. polynuclear manganese(III)-Schiff base

complex, [Mn₃+n(P-dhten)(OAc)_n] is prepd. by refluxing manganese(III)

acetate and the polymeric Schiff base, P-dhtenH₂ in ethanol. This

polynuclear manganese complex is used as catalyst for hydrogen

peroxide decompn.

Keywords

heterogenized manganese complex oxidn catalyst

Schiff base manganese oxidn catalyst

hydrogen peroxide decompn Schiff base manganese

Index Entries

Decomposition catalysts

for hydrogen peroxide; improved heterogenized manganese

complex with more active sites as oxidn. catalyst

Oxidation catalysts

improved heterogenized manganese complex with more active

sites as oxidn. catalyst

7722-84-1, reactions

decompn. of; improved heterogenized manganese complex with

more active sites as oxidn. catalyst

64-19-7, complexes with manganese and

ethylenediamine-terephthalaldehyde copolymer

7439-96-5, complexes with ethylenediamine-terephthalaldehyde

copolymer and acetate

26742-93-8, complexes with manganese and acetate

107-15-3, reactions

993-02-2

1951-36-6

26742-93-8

improved heterogenized manganese complex with more active sites as oxidn. catalyst

9001-05-2

model for; improved heterogenized manganese complex with more active sites as oxidn. catalyst

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129:137576

Selective oxidation of benzyl alcohol on a zeolite ship-in-a-bottle complex.

Zsigmond, A.; Notheisz, F.; Frater, Z.; Backvall, J. E. (Department of Organic Chemistry and Organic Catalysis Research Group of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences, Jozsef Attila University, Szeged 6720, Hung.). Stud. Surf. Sci. Catal., 108(Heterogeneous Catalysis and Fine Chemicals IV), 453-459 (English) 1997 Elsevier Science B.V.

CODEN: SSCTDM. ISSN: 0167-2991. DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
CA Section: 45 (Industrial Organic Chemicals, Leather, Fats, and Waxes) Section cross-reference(s): 67

A Co(salophen)-zeolite catalyst (salophen = N,N'-bis(salicylidene)-1,2-phenylenediamine) was prepd. by the template synthesis method. This catalyst was active in the ruthenium catalyzed oxidn. of benzyl alc. The heterogenized Co(salophen), having the same amt. of complex produced a higher rate in the oxidn. reactions than the free complex. It can be explained by the sites isolation theory. In the case of the heterogenized catalyst it was not necessary to use an extra axial ligand such as triphenylphosphine. In the case of Co(salophen)-zeolite catalyst the choice of the solvent was not so crit., as in the case of the free complex.

Keywords

oxidn benzyl alc zeolite cobalt catalyst
ruthenium catalyst oxidn benzyl alc

Index Entries

Zeolites (synthetic), uses
catalysts; selective oxidn. of benzyl alc. in presence of ruthenium and cobalt complex-zeolite catalysts

Oxidation catalysts
selective; selective oxidn. of benzyl alc. in presence of ruthenium and cobalt complex-zeolite catalysts

15529-49-4

39836-45-8

catalysts; selective oxidn. of benzyl alc. in presence of ruthenium and cobalt complex-zeolite catalysts

100-51-6, reactions

100-52-7, preparation

selective oxidn. of benzyl alc. in presence of ruthenium and cobalt complex-zeolite catalysts

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128:34637

A dimeric form of Jacobsen's catalyst for improved retention in a polydimethylsiloxane membrane.

Janssen, Kristien B. M.; Laquiere, Isabelle; Dehaen, Wim; Parton, Rudy F.; Vankelecom, Ivo F. J.; Jacobs, Pierre A. (Dept. Interphase Chemistry, Centrum voor Oppervlaktechemie Katalyse, K. U. Leuven, Heverlee (Leuven) B-3001, Belg.). Tetrahedron: Asymmetry, 8(20), 3481-3487 (English) 1997 Elsevier. CODEN: TASYE3. ISSN:

0957-4166. DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal CA Section: 27 (Heterocyclic Compounds (One Hetero Atom)) Section cross-reference(s): 78
A dimeric form of Jacobsen's catalyst was synthesized for better steric occlusion in a polydimethylsiloxane membrane. In homogeneous conditions, the dimer is about as active and enantioselective as Jacobsen's catalyst itself. The relationship between leaching of the complex out of the membrane on one hand and the soly. of the complex and the swelling of the membrane in the solvent used on the other, showed that leaching could be avoided only if low soly. was combined with low swelling or in the case of complete insoly. As the dimer is less sol. and larger than the monomeric form, this form leaches less. The yields and enantioselectivities of the heterogenized system are comparable to those of the homogeneous monomer.

Keywords

Jacobsen catalyst dimer prepn occlusion polydimethylsiloxane
epoxidn catalyst asym

Index Entries

Epoxidation catalysts
Stereoselective epoxidation
asym. epoxidn. catalyzed by dimeric form of Jacobsen's catalyst
Polysiloxanes, uses
prepn. of dimeric form of Jacobsen's catalyst for improved
retention in a polydimethylsiloxane membrane
9016-00-6
31900-57-9
135620-04-1
199190-76-6
88-18-6
771-98-2
873-66-5
1700-10-3
21436-03-3
37942-07-7
24623-65-2
199190-77-7
199190-78-8
4829-01-0
6690-12-6
23355-97-7
prepn. of dimeric form of Jacobsen's catalyst for improved
retention in a polydimethylsiloxane membrane

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129:189023
Reduction of nitroaromatics with a new heterogenized
MCM-silylamine palladium(II) catalyst.
Kantam, M. L.; Bandyopadhyay, Tapasree; Rahman, Ateeq; Reddy, N.
M.; Choudary, B. M. (Indian Institute of Chemical Technology,
Hyderabad 500 007, India). J. Mol. Catal. A: Chem., 133(3), 293-295
(English) 1998 Elsevier Science B.V. CODEN: JMCCF2. ISSN:
1381-1169. DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal CA Section: 23 (Aliphatic
Compounds) Section cross-reference(s): 67
A heterogenized Pd complex on MCM-41 zeolite was prepd. for the
1st time and found to be remarkably efficient in the redn. of arom. nitro
comps. to the corresponding amino comps.

Keywords

arom nitro compd redn palladium catalyst
amine aryl prepn palladium silylamine catalyst

Index Entries

Hydrogenation
 Hydrogenation catalysts
 Reduction
 Reduction catalysts
 Zeolite MCM-41
 Nitroaromatic compounds
 Aromatic amines
 redn. of nitroaroms. with new heterogenized MCM-silylamine
 palladium(II) catalyst
 14220-64-5, MCM-41 zeolite-supported
 86-57-7
 88-72-2
 98-95-3, reactions
 99-65-0
 99-99-0
 100-00-5
 100-02-7, reactions
 555-16-8, reactions
 1144-74-7
 62-53-3, preparation
 95-53-4, preparation
 99-09-2
 106-47-8, preparation
 106-49-0, preparation
 123-30-8
 134-32-7
 redn. of nitroaroms. with new heterogenized MCM-silylamine
 palladium(II) catalyst

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129:325232

Shape selectivity for alkane hydroxylation with a new class of
 phosphonate-based heterogenized manganese porphyrins.
 Deniaud, David; Spyroulias, Georgios A.; Bartoli, Jean-Francois;
 Battioni, Pierrette; Mansuy, Daniel; Pinel, Catherine; Odobel, Fabrice;
 Bujoli, Bruno (Laboratoire de Synthèse Organique, BP 92203, (CNRS
 UMR 6513), Nantes 44322, Fr.). New J. Chem., 22(8), 901-905
 (English) 1998 Royal Society of Chemistry. CODEN: NJCHE5. ISSN:
 1144-0546. DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal CA Section: 78 (Inorganic
 Chemicals and Reactions) Section cross-reference(s): 24
 Four new Mn(III) porphyrins, heterogenized as insol. Zn phosphonates,
 exhibit behavior markedly different from their homogeneous
 counterparts in the competitive hydroxylation of alkane mixts. (i.e.,
 cyclododecane-cyclohexane), using iodosylbenzene as the oxidant.
 The cyclohexanol:cyclododecanol ratio can be increased by as much
 as five, owing to shape selectivity effects imposed by the phosphonate
 support.

Keywords

manganese phosphonated porphyrin prepn hydroxylation catalyst
 cyclohexane hydroxylation catalyst manganese phosphonated
 porphyrin
 cyclododecane hydroxylation catalyst manganese phosphonated
 porphyrin

Index Entries

Hydroxylation catalysts
 manganese phosphonated porphyrin complexes contg. zinc for
 cyclohexane-cyclododecane mixts.

Transition metal compounds

porphyrin complexes, phosphonated contg. zinc; prepn. and catalytic shape selectivity for hydroxylation of cyclohexane-cyclododecane mixts. in presence of

Metalloporphyrins

transition metal complexes, phosphonated contg. zinc; prepn. and catalytic shape selectivity for hydroxylation of cyclohexane-cyclododecane mixts. in presence of

109-97-7

37083-37-7

50670-58-1

214745-69-4

214745-70-7

for prepn. of manganese phosphonated porphyrin complex with zinc

214745-62-7

214745-64-9

214745-66-1

214745-68-3

prepn. and catalytic shape selectivity for alkane hydroxylation

214745-71-8

214745-72-9

214745-73-0

214745-74-1

prepn. and reaction with zinc nitrate

108-93-0, preparation

1724-39-6

prepn. by selective catalytic hydroxylation of cyclohexane-cyclododecane mixts. in presence of manganese phosphonated porphyrin complexes contg. zinc

110-82-7, reactions

294-62-2

selective catalytic hydroxylation of cyclohexane-cyclododecane mixts. in presence of manganese phosphonated porphyrin complexes contg. zinc

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128:275599

Chiral catalysis on solids.

Baiker, Alfons (Laboratory of Technical Chemistry, ETH-Zentrum, Swiss Federal Institute of Technology, Zurich CH-8092, Switz.). Curr. Opin. Solid State Mater. Sci., 3(1), 86-93 (English) 1998 Current Chemistry. CODEN: COSSFX. ISSN: 1359-0286. DOCUMENT

TYPE: Journal; General Review CA Section: 67 (Catalysis, Reaction Kinetics, and Inorganic Reaction Mechanisms) Section

cross-reference(s): 45

A review, with ~56 refs., on development of catalysts based on chirally modified metals, chiral polymers and heterogenized chiral metal complexes. The crucial properties of these complex catalytic systems are discussed. Exptl. and theor. studies aiming at rationalizing the structure of enantiomeric differentiation of transition states are necessary for rational design. Recently developed catalysts based on immobilized chiral metal complexes and test reactions using the catalysts are described.

Keywords

review catalyst chirally modified metal

chiral polymer metal complex catalyst review

Index Entries

Polymers, uses

chiral; design and development of chiral catalysts based on metal

complexes and chiral polymers
Catalysts
Chirality
Transition state structure
Coordination compounds
design and development of chiral catalysts based on metal
complexes and chiral polymers

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131:18887

Selective alkene oxidation with H₂O₂ and a heterogenized Mn catalyst: epoxidation and a new entry to vicinal cis-diols. De Vos, Dirk E.; De Wildeman, Stefaan; Sels, Bert F.; Grobet, Piet J.; Jacobs, Pierre A. (Center for Surface Chemistry, Katholieke Universiteit Leuven, Heverlee B-3001, Belg.). Angew. Chem., Int. Ed., 38(7), 980-983 (English) 1999 Wiley-VCH Verlag GmbH. CODEN: ACIEF5. ISSN: 1433-7851. DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal CA Section: 27 (Heterocyclic Compounds (One Hetero Atom)) SiO₂-attached Mn complexes with 1,4-dimethyl-1,4,7-triazacyclononane were used as catalysts for epoxidn. of alkenes. Appreciable amts. of cis-diols were also formed in the reactions of disubstituted alkenes.

Keywords

epoxidn catalyst manganese complex triazacyclononane silica
diol cis prepn manganese complex triazacyclononane

Index Entries

Silica gel, preparation
3-chloropropylated, reaction product with
1,4-dimethyl-1,4,7-triazacyclononane, manganese
complex; alkene epoxidn. and conversion to cis-diols with
heterogenized manganese dimethyltriazacyclononane
catalyst
Epoxidation catalysts
Hydroxylation catalysts
Glycols, preparation
alkene epoxidn. and conversion to cis-diols with heterogenized
manganese dimethyltriazacyclononane catalyst
Alkenes, reactions
epoxidn. and conversion to cis-diols with heterogenized
manganese dimethyltriazacyclononane catalyst
ESR (electron spin resonance)
of copper complex with silica-attached
1,4-dimethyl-1,4,7-triazacyclononane
15158-11-9, complex with silica-attached
1,4-dimethyl-1,4,7-triazacyclononane, properties
ESR of
62-76-0
144-62-7, uses
2530-83-8, silica-attached, reaction product with
1,4-dimethyl-1,4,7-triazacyclononane, manganese complex
7785-87-7, reaction products with silica-attached
1,4-dimethyl-1,4,7-triazacyclononane
226701-96-8, silica-attached, manganese complex
95-13-6
100-42-5, reactions
110-83-8, reactions
498-66-8
592-41-6, reactions
691-38-3
4050-45-7
7688-21-3

141213-10-7
 2530-83-8, silica-attached, reaction product with
 1,4-dimethyl-1,4,7-triazacyclononane
 226701-96-8
 96-09-3
 278-74-0
 286-20-4
 768-22-9
 922-17-8
 1436-34-6
 1792-81-0
 3204-02-2
 4647-42-1
 6124-90-9
 6124-91-0
 7795-79-1
 16329-23-0
 alkene epoxidn. and conversion to cis-diols with heterogenized
 manganese dimethyltriazacyclononane catalyst

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130:222799
 Hydrogenation reactions on heterogenized Wilkinson complexes.
 Bartok, M.; Szollosi, Gy.; Mastalir, A.; Dekany, I. (Department of
 Organic Chemistry and Organic Catalysis Research Group of the
 Hungarian Academy of Sciences, Jozsef Attila University, Szeged
 H-6720, Hung.). J. Mol. Catal. A: Chem., 139(2-3), 227-234 (English)
 1999 Elsevier Science B.V. CODEN: JMCCF2. ISSN: 1381-1169.
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal CA Section: 21 (General Organic
 Chemistry) Section cross-reference(s): 67
 A novel clay catalyst contg. a heterogenized Rh(I) triphenylphosphine
 complex (Rh-bentonite) has been prepd. via ion exchange of a
 Hungarian Na+-bentonite with Wilkinson complex [RhCl(PPh3)3]. It was
 established that the active species [Rh(PPh3)]+ was situated on the
 external surface of the catalyst, which was found to be efficient in the
 liq.-phase hydrogenation of 1-octene, cyclohexene, norbornadiene,
 1,5-cyclooctadiene, phenylacetylene and cyclohexene-3-one.

Keywords

Wilkinson complex heterogenized hydrogenation catalyst
 rhodium bentonite hydrogenation catalyst

Index Entries

Hydrogenation
 Hydrogenation catalysts
 hydrogenation reactions on heterogenized Wilkinson complexes
 Bentonite, uses
 ion exchanged with Wilkinson complex; hydrogenation reactions
 on heterogenized Wilkinson complexes
 100-41-4, preparation
 108-93-0, preparation
 1073-07-0
 1700-10-3
 7642-04-8
 13389-42-9
 14694-95-2, bentonite-supported
 110-83-8, reactions
 111-66-0
 121-46-0
 536-74-3
 930-68-7
 1552-12-1

100-42-5, preparation
 108-94-1, preparation
 111-65-9, preparation
 279-23-2
 292-64-8
 498-66-8
 931-88-4
 hydrogenation reactions on heterogenized Wilkinson complexes

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130:257753

MCM-41 heterogenized titanium silsesquioxane epoxidation
 catalysts: a spectroscopic investigation of the adsorption
 characteristics.

Krijnen, Simon; Mojet, Barbara L.; Abbenhuis, Hendrikus C. L.; Van
 Hooff, Jan H. C.; Van Santen, Rutger A. (Schuit Institute of Catalysis,
 Eindhoven University of Technology, Eindhoven 5600 MB, Neth.).
 Phys. Chem. Chem. Phys., 1(2), 361-365 (English) 1999 Royal Society
 of Chemistry. CODEN: PPCPFQ. ISSN: 1463-9076. DOCUMENT
 TYPE: Journal CA Section: 67 (Catalysis, Reaction Kinetics, and
 Inorganic Reaction Mechanisms) Section cross-reference(s): 66, 73
 This paper describes a spectroscopic study of the heterogenization of
 a novel liq.-phase epoxidn. catalyst, a titanium(4+) silsesquioxane
 complex. Its immobilization is performed exclusively via a
 straightforward adsorption of the homogeneous catalyst, i.e. the metal
 complex, in the pores of an MCM-41 host material. Applying all-silica
 MCM-41 hosts, stable and heterogeneous liq.-phase epoxidn. catalysts
 are obtained. These highly active catalytic materials were extensively
 characterized using diffuse reflectance UV-Vis, XPS and Raman
 spectroscopy. With these techniques the strong adsorption of the intact
 catalytic complex within an all-silica MCM-41 host is demonstrated. A
 spectroscopic investigation on the ancillary cyclohexyl ligands of the
 silsesquioxane complex reveals strong interactions upon adsorption
 inside the MCM-41 pore. The interaction of these cyclohexyl ligands
 with the MCM-41 pore wall, as shown by Raman spectroscopy, reveals
 a constrained configuration of these ligands. Moreover, a hardly
 affected cyclopentadienyl ligand on the titanium site upon adsorption
 suggests a preferable orientation in which the catalytic active titanium
 site is pointing inside the MCM-41 pore. As such, the accessibility of
 the titanium site for substrate and oxidant in heterogeneous epoxidn.
 catalysis is guaranteed, in agreement with the high catalytic activity
 found for these heterogeneous catalysts.

Keywords

MCM 41 heterogenized titanium silsesquioxane epoxidn catalyst
 spectroscopy adsorption MCM 41 heterogenized titanium
 silsesquioxane epoxidn catalyst

Index Entries

Adsorption
 Epoxidation catalysts
 MCM zeolites
 Silsesquioxanes
 MCM-41 heterogenized titanium silsesquioxane epoxidn.
 catalysts and spectroscopic investigation of adsorption
 characteristics
 140225-52-1
 MCM-41 heterogenized titanium silsesquioxane epoxidn.
 catalysts and spectroscopic investigation of adsorption
 characteristics

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130:153366

Asymmetric hydrogenation of itaconates by hectorite-intercalated Rh-DIOP complex.

Sento, Tadashi; Shimazu, Shogo; Ichikuni, Nobuyuki; Uematsu, Takayoshi (Graduate School of Science and Technology, Chiba University, Yayoi-cho, Chiba 263, Japan). J. Mol. Catal. A: Chem., 137(1-3), 263-267 (English) 1999 Elsevier Science B.V. CODEN: JMCCF2. ISSN: 1381-1169. DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal CA Section: 23 (Aliphatic Compounds)

Rhodium complex with a chiral phosphine ligand was intercalated into sodium hectorite by a cation exchange method. The intercalation compd. was characterized by FT-IR, XRD and TEM measurements. The basal spacing of the compd. was estd. to be 2.29 nm from XRD measurement. This novel heterogenized catalyst exhibited a characteristic chiral as well as size recognition of the substrates in the hydrogenation of itaconates.

Keywords

hydrogenation itaconate hectorite intercalated rhodium DIOP
butanedioate methylene stereoselective hydrogenation hectorite
rhodium

Index Entries

Stereochemistry

Stereoselective hydrogenation

Stereoselective hydrogenation catalysts

asym. hydrogenation of itaconates by hectorite-intercalated

Rh-DIOP complex

Clays, preparation

synthetic sodium hectorite; asym. hydrogenation of itaconates by

hectorite-intercalated Rh-DIOP complex

60594-33-4, ion-exchanged intercalation compd. with synthetic sodium

hectorite

617-52-7

2155-60-4

2409-52-1

13401-95-1

13401-98-4

45233-65-6

asym. hydrogenation of itaconates by hectorite-intercalated

Rh-DIOP complex

22644-27-5

114249-51-3

114297-08-4

220246-58-2

220246-64-0

220246-67-3

prepn. of

12173-47-6, sodium-exchanged, intercalation compd. with cationic

rhodium[(S,S)-DIOP] complex

synthetic; asym. hydrogenation of itaconates by

hectorite-intercalated Rh-DIOP complex

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131:299727

XPS investigation of the electronic environment in selected heterogenized zirconocene catalysts.

Atiullah, M.; Faiz, M.; Akhtar, M. N.; Salim, M. A.; Ahmed, S.; Khan, J. H. (Metallocene Catalysts Research Laboratory, Center for Refining and Petrochemicals, The Research Institute, King Fahd University of Petroleum and Minerals, Dhahran 31261, Saudi Arabia). Surf.

Interface Anal., 27(8), 728-734 (English) 1999 John Wiley & Sons Ltd.
 CODEN: SIANDQ. ISSN: 0142-2421. DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
 CA Section: 35 (Chemistry of Synthetic High Polymers) Section
 cross-reference(s): 67, 78
 Ethylene-bis(indenyl) zirconium dichloride (Et(Ind)₂ZrCl₂) and the MAO methylalumoxane (MAO) co-catalyst were heterogenized on Davison silica 955 partially dehydroxylated at 275°, following the concept of equil. adsorption. The influence of MAO on the electronic environment resulting from the heterogenization was studied using XPS. Heterogenization of Et(Ind)₂ZrCl₂ and MAO on silica generated two types of zirconocenium cations (Cation 1 and Cation 2), independent of the heterogenization methods. Based on the postulated surface chem., Cation 1 is presumed to be in the form of an ion-pair [SiO]-[Et(Ind)₂ZrCl]⁺, whereas Cation 2 is presumed to be a trapped multi-coordinated crown complex of MAO. In the absence of MAO, only Cation 1 is formed. The findings provide support for the postulated surface chem. regarding heterogenization of Et(Ind)₂ZrCl₂ and MAO on silica in metallocene catalyzed polymn.

Keywords

ethylbisindenyl zirconium dichloride methylalumoxane heterogenization
 silica
 metallocene polymn catalyst heterogenization zirconocene MAO

Index Entries

Binding energy
 Competitive adsorption
 Ion pairs
 Metallocene polymerization catalysts
 Methyl aluminosilicates
 adsorption and heterogenization of zirconocene/MAO polymn.
 catalysts on silica studied by XPS methods
 112243-78-4
 adsorption and heterogenization of zirconocene/MAO polymn.
 catalysts on silica studied by XPS methods
 7631-86-9, uses
 dehydroxylated, catalyst support; adsorption and heterogenization
 of zirconocene/MAO polymn. catalysts on silica studied by
 XPS methods

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131:144467

Olefin epoxidation catalyzed by Schiff-base complexes of Mn and Ni in heterogenized-homogeneous systems.
 Chatterjee, Debabrata; Mitra, Anannya (Chemistry Section, Central Mechanical Engineering Research Institute, Durgapur 713209, India).
 J. Mol. Catal. A: Chem., 144(2), 363-367 (English) 1999 Elsevier Science B.V. CODEN: JMCCF2. ISSN: 1381-1169. DOCUMENT
 TYPE: Journal CA Section: 27 (Heterocyclic Compounds (One Hetero Atom))
 M(salen) complexes [M = Mn(III), Ni(II); salen = disalicylideneethylenediamine] have been encapsulated in zeolite Y and characterized. Mn(salen)⁺ complex was also anchored in montmorillonite clay and characterized. Epoxidn. of olefins, viz. cyclohexene, cyclooctene and 1-hexene with terminal oxidants (NaOCl, KHSO₅) was carried out with the anchored catalyst complexes, and the epoxidn. of 1-hexene was more facile than that of the cyclic olefins. Exptl. results are compared with those reported for M(salen)-catalyzed olefin epoxidn. under homogeneous and heterogenized-homogeneous catalytic conditions.

Keywords

epoxidn olefin manganese nickel salen zeolite
montmorillonite manganese salen epoxidn olefin

Index Entries

Epoxidation catalysts
Montmorillonitic clays
Y zeolites
Alkenes, reactions
olefin epoxidn. catalyzed by Mn and Ni salen complexes in
heterogenized-homogeneous systems
14167-20-5
47111-14-8
110-83-8, reactions
592-41-6, reactions
931-88-4
286-20-4
286-62-4
1436-34-6
olefin epoxidn. catalyzed by Mn and Ni salen complexes in
heterogenized-homogeneous systems

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131:144155

Iron and copper immobilized on mesoporous MCM-41 molecular
sieves as catalysts for the oxidation of cyclohexane.
Carvalho, Wagner Alves; Wallau, Martin; Schuchardt, Ulf (Instituto de
Ciencias Biologicas e Quimica, Pontificia Universidade Catolica de
Campinas, Campinas 13020-904, Brazil). J. Mol. Catal. A: Chem.,
144(1), 91-99 (English) 1999 Elsevier Science B.V. CODEN:
JMCCF2. ISSN: 1381-1169. DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal CA Section:
21 (General Organic Chemistry) Section cross-reference(s): 24, 45
A pure silica mesoporous mol. sieve analogous to MCM-41
(Si-MCM-41) was organofunctionalized with
3-aminopropyltrimethoxysilane. The resulting organofunctionalized
Si-MCM-41 ((NC3)Si-MCM-41) was suspended in alc. solns. of iron
and copper salts to form the resp. metal complexes
(M(NC3)Si-MCM-41). Iron and copper were also incorporated into the
framework of mesoporous MCM-41 metallosilicates (M-MCM-41) by
hydrothermal synthesis. All these catalysts were employed in the liq.
phase oxidn. of cyclohexane with aq. H2O2 (30%). The results show
that the M(NC3)Si-MCM-41 are more active than the corresponding
M-MCM-41. The activity of the catalysts decreases in the following
order:
Fe(NC3)Si-MCM-41»Fe-MCM-41»Cu(NC3)Si-MCM-41»Cu-MCM-41.
However, when the catalysts are recycled, leaching of the metals is
obsd. The good catalytic activity found for Fe(NC3)Si-MCM-41 can be
attributed to the heterogenized iron complex.

Keywords

oxidn catalyst organofunctionalized MCM iron copper
cyclohexane oxidn functionalized zeolite iron copper
alkane oxidn functionalized zeolite iron copper
cycloalkane oxidn functionalized zeolite iron copper

Index Entries

Oxidation
Oxidation catalysts
Alkanes, reactions
Cycloalkanes
Zeolite MCM-41

prepn. of organofunctionalized MCM-41-bound iron or copper as
oxidn. catalysts for cycloalkanes
7439-89-6, complexes with organofunctionalized MCM-41
7440-50-8, complexes with organofunctionalized MCM-41
13822-56-5, MCM-41-bound, copper complex
13822-56-5, MCM-41-bound, iron complex
110-82-7, reactions
142-71-2
10421-48-4
13822-56-5
108-93-0, preparation
108-94-1, preparation
prepn. of organofunctionalized MCM-41-bound iron or copper as
oxidn. catalysts for cycloalkanes

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130:3946
Synthesis, immobilization and catalytic activity of some silylated
cyclopentadienyl rhodium(I) complexes.
Schumann, Herbert; Hasan, Mansour; Gelman, Faina; Avnir, David;
Blum, Jochanan (Inst. anorganische und Analytische Chem.,
Technische Univ. Berlin, Berlin D-10623, Germany). Inorg. Chim. Acta,
280(1-2), 21-25 (English) 1998 Elsevier Science S.A. CODEN:
ICHAA3. ISSN: 0020-1693. DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal CA Section:
29 (Organometallic and Organometalloidal Compounds)
The mixt. of isomers of silylated cyclopentadiene deriv.
C₅H₅CH₂CH₂Si(OMe)₃ (1) was used for the syntheses of the
mononuclear Rh(I) complexes [h₅-C₅H₄(CH₂)₂Si(OMe)₃]Rh(CO)₂ (3),
[h₅-C₅H₄(CH₂)₂Si(OMe)₃]Rh(COD) (4) and
[h₅-C₅H₄(CH₂)₂Si(OMe)₃]Rh(CO)(PPh₃) (5). Upon entrapment of 3-5 in
SiO₂ sol-gel matrixes, air stable, leach-proof and recyclable catalysts
6-8 resulted. Their catalytic activities in some hydrogenation
processes were compared with those of the nonimmobilized
complexes, 3-5, as well as with those of homogeneous and
heterogenized non-silylated analogs, 9-14.

Keywords

silylated cyclopentadienyl rhodium prepn hydrogenation catalyst
hydrogenation catalyst alkene silylated cyclopentadienyl rhodium

Index Entries

215654-42-5, silica supported
215654-43-6, silica supported
catalytic activity in hydrogenation of alkenes
12192-97-1
12203-88-2
32610-45-0
catalytic hydrogenation activity with alkenes for encapsulated and
non-encapsulated forms
4984-82-1
condensation reaction with (bromoethyl)trimethoxysilane
50882-44-5
condensation reaction with sodium cyclopentadienide
215654-40-3
intermediate prepn. and ligand substitution reaction with rhodium
complexes
603-35-0, reactions
ligand substitution reaction of rhodium complex
12092-47-6
14523-22-9
ligand substitution reaction with silylethylcyclopentadienide
215654-41-4, silica supported

215654-42-5
 215654-43-6
 prepn. and catalytic activity in hydrogenation of alkenes
 215654-39-0
 215654-44-7
 prepn. and deprotonation reaction by sodium metal
 62-53-3, preparation
 100-41-4, preparation
 prepn. of
 215654-41-4
 prepn., ligand substitution reaction with triphenylphosphine and
 catalytic activity in hydrogenation of alkenes
 98-95-3, reactions
 100-42-5, reactions
 rhodium catalyzed hydrogenation reaction of

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131:350945

A study of the catalytic properties of silicas modified with complexes of cobalt with 1,3-diazoles.

Belyakova, L. A.; Linkov, V. M.; Kolotusha, T. P. (Inst. Khimii Poverkhnosti, NAN Ukrainy, Kiev, Ukraine). Ukr. Khim. Zh. (Russ. Ed.), 64(11-12), 106-111 (Russian) 1998 Institut Obshchei i Neorganicheskoi Khimii im. V. I. Vernadskogo NAN Ukrainy. CODEN: UKZHAU. ISSN: 0041-6045. DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal CA Section: 22 (Physical Organic Chemistry) Section cross-reference(s): 67
 The catalytic properties of the silicas modified by Co complexes with 1,3-diazoles in the liq.-phase oxidn. of cumene were studied. The occurrence of radical-chain process with the participation of heterogenized Co complexes with 1,3-diazoles was proved. The catalytic reaction proceeds with the participation of a Co(III) catalyst via a mechanism involving electron transfer and radical-cation formation.

Keywords

cumene oxidn cobalt diazole complex kinetics mechanism

Index Entries

Electron transfer

Oxidation

Oxidation catalysts

Oxidation kinetics

catalytic properties of silicas modified with complexes of cobalt with diazoles in cumene oxidn.

Radical ions

cations; catalytic properties of silicas modified with complexes of cobalt with diazoles in cumene oxidn.

51-45-6, uses

288-32-4, uses

7646-79-9, uses

98-82-8

catalytic properties of silicas modified with complexes of cobalt with diazoles in cumene oxidn.

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131:322488

The catalytic activity of new chiral salen complexes immobilized on MCM-41 by multi-step grafting in the asymmetric epoxidation.
 Kim, Geon-Joong; Shin, Ji-Hoon (Department of Chemical Engineering, Inha university, Inchon 402 751, S. Korea). Tetrahedron Lett., 40(37), 6827-6830 (English) 1999 Elsevier Science Ltd.

CODEN: TELEAY. ISSN: 0040-4039. DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
CA Section: 27 (Heterocyclic Compounds (One Hetero Atom)) Section
cross-reference(s): 78

The chiral salen Mn(III) complexes, e.g. I, were heterogenized on the siliceous MCM-41 by a new grafting method using (3-aminopropyl) trimethoxysilane and 2,6-diformyl-4-tert-butylphenol. The immobilized chiral salen Mn(III) complexes were stable during the reaction and exhibited a relatively high enantioselectivity for epoxidn. of styrene and α -methylstyrene.

Keywords

styrene enantioselective epoxidn
epoxidn catalyst chiral salen manganese complex MCM41
ethylene oxide stereoselective prepn

Index Entries

Epoxides

chiral; stereoselective epoxidn. of alkenes catalyzed by chiral salen complexes immobilized on MCM-41 by multi-step grafting

Stereoselective synthesis

Zeolite MCM-41

Alkenes, reactions

stereoselective epoxidn. of alkenes catalyzed by chiral salen complexes immobilized on MCM-41 by multi-step grafting

Epoxidation

Epoxidation catalysts

stereoselective; stereoselective epoxidn. of alkenes catalyzed by chiral salen complexes immobilized on MCM-41 by

multi-step grafting

135620-04-1

248919-11-1

248919-12-2

248936-66-5

248936-67-6

248919-06-4, MCM-41 bound

248919-07-5, MCM-41 bound

248919-08-6, MCM-41 bound

248919-09-7, MCM-41 bound

248919-10-0, MCM-41 bound

90-02-8, reactions

96-76-4

98-83-9, reactions

100-42-5, reactions

148-53-8

937-14-4

13822-56-5

21436-03-3

29841-69-8

30525-89-4

84501-28-0

13822-56-5, MCM-41 bound

37942-07-7

247922-80-1, MCM-41 bound

247922-81-2, MCM-41 bound

247922-82-3, MCM-41 bound

247922-83-4, MCM-41 bound

247922-84-5, MCM-41 bound

247922-85-6, MCM-41 bound

247922-86-7, MCM-41 bound

96-09-3

2085-88-3

stereoselective epoxidn. of alkenes catalyzed by chiral salen

complexes immobilized on MCM-41 by multi-step grafting